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### THE PRINCIPLES

O F

# SYRIAC GRAMMAR.

TRANSLATED AND ABRIDGED

FROM THE WORK OF Dr. HOFFMANN.

 $\mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{Y}$ 

B. HARRIS COWPER.

#### WILLIAMS AND NORGATE.

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### PREFACE.

Those who enter upon the study of a foreign language must have a Grammar, which should be neither expensive and voluminous, nor meagre and unsatisfactory. undesirable is it that it should be itself in a foreign tongue. When a man is well grounded in the principles of a language he is in a position to appreciate larger works, but not before. Now I have found that the Syriac Grammars at present in use, are either expensive, voluminous, in a foreign tongue, or meagre and unsatisfactory; I have therefore carefully translated and abridged the well known work of Dr. Hoffmann, which although not perfect, is the best of existing Syriac Grammars. I have carefully avoided omitting anything necessary to the student, and I have often introduced corrections or additions of my own. The arrangement is wholly new, and has been adopted for facility of reference. The last division of the volume is also new; and has been compiled with the assistance of the work\*) of the Rev. Henry Burgess LLD., Ph. D., who very kindly placed his materials at my disposal. It will both interest and profit such as desire to study the metrical compositions in which the literature of this language abounds. There are two other respects in which the present work differs from that of Dr. Hoffmann: the historical prolegomena have been reduced to the smallest possible proportions, as not necessary for the class of students to whom this is adapted: and the tables of verbs have been put at the end of the book for convenience of reference.

An original grammar is a misnomer, for, what is the grammar of a language, but the manner in which they use it who speak or write it? And a treatise on grammar therefore, is neither more nor less than an enumeration of the customs observed by those who use the language of which it treats. We may call the grammar of a language, its statute book, but if it be a living language, many of the laws now in force will be repealed in process of time, and hence arise those changes which mark the periods of its history. We may take another view of the matter. General rules, are by tacit consent, followed by those who use a language, and these are the rules of its grammar; but there are particular exceptions in favour of certain words and groups of words, and these are the exceptions of the Grammar. It is just so in the body politic. There are general

<sup>\*)</sup> Select metrical Hymns and Homilies of Ephraem Syrus. Translated from the original Syriac, with an introduction and historical and philological notes. London: 1853.

laws laid down for the whole people, but there are special privileges conceded to individuals and corporations. The province of the grammarian is to state the general laws, and the special privileges of the language he treats of: he has not to make them, but to discover, define, and record them. Hence he is properly employed about the elements, the forms and the combinations of words, which are in fact the three leading divisions of grammar, the last of them including both Syntax and Prosody.

To this his proper task, the grammarian may add that of Historian and Philosopher. In the former case he will trace the affinities, developements, changes, and fortunes of a language: in the latter he will descend to principles, and endeavour to account for the phenomena which he witnesses. The history of a language, however, and its philosophy, although of not so humble pretensions, really come after its grammar, a knowledge of which is essential to its practical use.

It is not the work of the grammarian, either to fix the meaning of words, or to show their derivation, which belong to the lexicographer: nor is he conversant with the meaning of sentences. Yet without a knowledge of grammar neither the definition of words, nor the translation of sentences can be successfully undertaken. There is an apparent exception, in the case of inflexions, and the idioms peculiar to a language; of these all the first are indicated by grammar, and many of the second. At the same time, it is in general true, that grammar describes only the mechanism of a language; and for practical purposes, that is

the best grammar which is best fitted to do this. The present work therefore aims only to set forth accurately and compendiously the principal features of the Syriac tongue as fixed by usage—

Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.

#### B. HARRIS COWPER.

Note. Since this Grammar has been prepared, an American translation of Uhlemann's has made its appearance. Its cost however, and other considerations have led to the conviction that there is no reason why the present work should be withheld. A chrestomathy also was prepared to accompany it, but further reflection has led to its abandonment, since the Peshito version furnishes sufficient materials for the purpose, the best indeed, which can be had.

### INTRODUCTION.

The Syriac language is one of the two great divisions of the Aramaic, of which one is known as the eastern Aramaic or Chaldee, and the other as the western Aramaic or Syrian. These languages are very closely allied, but not identical, as they differ not only in the use of different Alphabets, but in various particulars of grammar.

The Syriac language is distinguished by the possession of a copious and valuable literature, and especially as the language into which the most ancient known version of the New Testament was made.

There are several differences observable among Syriac writers. Dialectic peculiarities are found among them, as well as others, some of which arise from historic changes in the language.

It is not known when the Syriac took its rise, but it continued for a long period as the vehicle of thought to a multitude of people scattered over Syria proper, Judea, Persia, Armenia, Arabia, and even Egypt. Owing to these causes the language contains a large intermixture of foreign words,

so that while it is essentially Shemitic, there are many words from the Greek, Persian, Latin etc. The borrowed words are, as might be expected, principally but not exclusively nouns.

The use of vowel signs was originally unknown in Syriac, but in process of time two sets were introduced, one copied from the Greek, and another of native origin.

Many as are the remains of authors of a more ancient period the earliest grammar of which we have any distinct mention was written in the sixth century after Christ.

The first grammarians of any note, were Jacob of Edessa who belongs to the middle of the seventh century, and Elias of Nisibis who lived in the ninth century. The efforts of the earlier grammarians appear to have been very imperfect, and failed to prevent the gradual coming on of what has been called the silver age of the language. To its depreciation, probably the rise of Mohammedanism, and the cultivation of the Arabic tended in no small degree. In the early portion of the 13th Century John Bar Zugbi wrote a work on grammar in prose and another in verse, and also collected into one volume the grammars which already existed. Of all the native grammarians however, Gregory, also called Bar-Hebraeus, and Abulpharagius is the most celebrated. His grammar is extant in two forms, a longer one in prose, and a shorter in metre.

Next to the grammarians may be mentioned the lexicographers, of whom Honain is the first we meet with. He also wrote on grammar, and belongs to the ninth century. Bar Ali, his disciple compiled a Syro-Arabic lexicon which is still extant, as also is that of Bar Bahlul who wrote in the following century.

Although the pure Syriac gradually ceased to be spoken it lingered for a long time in certain districts, until the knowledge of it was brought into Europe in the early part of the 15th century by men whose labours are still known and honoured among us. However the language was still used in divine offices, as among the Nestorians, and the Christians of St. Thomas; and it is questioned by some whether it is even now quite extinct. A modified or Neo-Syriac is used in various provinces, in Persia and elsewhere. A Grammar of this modern dialect has been lately published by the American missionaries.\*)

The study of Syriac in Europe dates from the commencement of the 16th century. The first European who acquired the language was Theseus Ambrosius, and he, in 1539, published the first Syriac grammar ever printed. The first edition of the new Testament was printed in 1552, and was the first Syriac book ever printed. Since then a period of three centuries has elapsed, and during that time the study has been more or less pursued. Several grammars followed that of Theseus Ambrosius, until the appearance of that by Amira in 1596, a book which even now is far from destitute of value. The first Englishman who wrote a Syriac grammar appears to have been Brian Walton in 1653, the second was Beveridge in 1658. The grammar of Syriac in Castell's Heptaglott was

<sup>\*)</sup> A Grammar of the modern Syriac language, as spoken in Oroomiah, Persia, and in Koordistan, by Rev. D. J. Stoddart. 8vo., London, 1855.

compiled with the assistance of Beveridge. No others seem to have followed these in our own country until the present century, which has produced the grammars of Yeates, Nolan and Phillips; to which we may add the compendium published by the Messrs Bagster. In America the German grammar of Uhlemann has been lately published in English. Those just named are the only books on this subject which I know of in the English language.

It may be well to say a word respecting the modern lexicographers. The first was Andrew Masius who published the Syrorum peculium in 1571; Schindler's work appeared in 1612; Ferrarius and the younger Buxtorf's in 1622. The lexicon of Gutbir came out in 1667, and was republished in this country in 1838 by Dr. Henderson. The Syriac portion of Castell's Heptaglott was published separately in 1788, by Michaelis, and is the best we can yet consult although a most imperfect book. The concordance Lexicon of Schaaf, 1708, is the best for the New Testament. That of Zanolini is meagre: it was published in 1742. Dr. Bernstein has been for thirty years upon a lexicon, and the first sheets of this long expected work have passed through the press. From the specimens, it promises to be a magnificent publication.

Until recently very few have at any time given themselves to the study of Syriac, and it is amusing to read the accounts left us by Gutbir and Wetstein, of the difficulties which they encountered, the former in printing his edition of the New Testament\*), and the latter in translating

<sup>\*)</sup> In the year 1667.

the two epistles on Virginity\*) which have been ascribed to Clemens Romanus. However, a great impulse has been given to these studies, and their importance is better understood. Hence within a few years, various editions of the Scriptures and other works have been printed. The rich treasure of Syriac MSS. now in Europe, and above all in the national Museum of our own country, will probably stimulate to more general research and study in this direction.

It may be useful in conclusion to remind the reader of two things: First, that several varieties of the Syriac Alphabet occur. The one we use is that generally adopted in printed books. That called the Estrangelo is more common in MSS. Additional information and Tables of Alphabets may be seen in Hoffmann. Secondly, what is called the Carshun, is merely the Arabic language written in Syriac Characters.

<sup>\*)</sup> In the year 1752. The editor of the Didascalia Apostolorum lately published in Syriac, takes far too gloomy a view of the present state of Syriac studies.

## Table of Abbreviations.

absol.	absolute.	inf.	infinitive.
aff. aph. Ar. c. g. conj. conjunc. cons.	affix. aphel. Arabic. common gender. conjugation. conjunction. consonant.	m., mas., mid. p., part., . p. p. Pa. Pe. pr.	masculine. middle. participle. passive part Pael. Peil. present.
constr. emph. Eshtaph. Ethpa. Ethpal. Ethpe. f., fem., imp.	construct. emphatic. Eshtaphal. Ethpaal. Ethpalal. Ethpeel. feminine. imperative,	pret. pro., pron., pref. rad. Shaph. st. suff.	preterite. pronoun. prefix, preferadical. Shaphel. state. suffix.
imperf.	imperfect.	term.	termination.

line. iple. ve participle. ıt. ite. un. , preformative. el.

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# Syriac Alphabet.

## Consonants.

			Fir	nal.
	Initial.	Medial.	Annexed.	Unannexed.
8	1	ι,	ļ	1
ے	2	<u> </u>		9
7	~	7	~~	
	?	F	<b>\$</b> -	?
11	б	or.	σ <b>ι.</b>	σı
)	c	و	<u>c</u>	0
ì	1	+	ŀ	1
n		.44	<u>√</u> m	CM.
<u>ت</u>	2	₽.	-2	4
7	<b>.</b>	<b>*</b>	<u></u>	_
	a	<u> </u>	<b>*</b>	<b>+</b>
5	7	_	<b>%</b>	"
<u>ت</u>	20	70	<b>&gt;</b> =	⊳
1	د	- 1	_	•
	ಸ	w	<u> </u>	
ע	2	<u></u>	<i>"</i>	"
ħ	2	<u>a</u>	ے	٠ .
	ડ	5	5	S
ק	9	۵	ب	<u>ھ</u>
7	<b>;</b>	ř	r	<b>;</b>
עי		•	<u></u>	•
ח	2	Δ	۵.	2
Vowels: a	e	i	o (ā)	u
·		<b>—</b>	:	٠
	•• •	•		•

# Arabic Alphabet.

## Consonants.

				Final.		
Hebrew-Arabic	<b>.</b>	Initial.	Medial.	Annexed.	Unannexed.	
×		•	L	L	1	
ے	b	ڊ	٠	ب	· john	
n	t	ڌ	Ä	<u>ت</u>	<b>.</b>	
'nñ	th	ڎ	Ż	ث	ن کاری	
ة بد ذ	j, g	ج	خا	P	E / 1	
n	þ	>	SI	ج ج ايخ	' tha	
÷ =	kh	خ	兰		t khar	
<u>'</u> ¬'	d	ی	J	ひ	s all	
Τ̈́Τ	dh	ن	ن	ن	idi	
7	r	,	7	7	> 76	
ĭ	Z	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7	;	<b>)</b> ).	
ם	s	w		<u> </u>	m Si	
w	sh	ش		ů.	ث و الم	
r	s.	ص	ھ	ص	من ي	
Ÿ	ġ	ض	خ	ۻ	م بر ض	
<u>ت</u>	$\mathfrak{t}$	ط	ط	ط	ط	
Ď	zh	ظ	ظ	ظ	ف م	
マ		٩	2	ع	E av. 4	
ا دُ د	gh	٠	ż	غ	ė glain	
7	· f	( د ) ذ	(٩) ه	رب) ف		
ק	ķ k	(ف) ق	ä (ė)	(ف) ق	ن (ف) لاعل	
5	1	5	5	ىك	J /2 2	
	1	J	7	J	J Lieves	
ロ	m	۵	+	4	7 3 - 2 %	
i	n	ذ	ڼ	٠	o name	
ī	h	Ø	& (~()	X	8 %	
	W	,	7	<b>5</b> ·	9	
,	y	ڍ	<b>.</b> .	S	5 5	
Vowels.	a - (a)	$n \stackrel{\hspace{0.1cm}\textit{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{}}}}}}}}{=} i \stackrel{\hspace{0.1cm}\textit{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{\rlap{}}}}}}}{=} i$	-(in - )	u - (un	<u>5</u> ,,	

# Aethiopic Alphabet.

	ă	ū	ī	ā	$ar{e}$	$reve{c}$	$\bar{o}$
ī	U	Մ	У	Ä	Ä	IJ	U
コラ	Λ	Æ	Λ.	4	$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{\!$	٨	$\Lambda_{\cdot}$
7	Ψ	фr	Ψ.	Ψ	Ф	ሕ	Ψ
わ	P	00'	9.	9	9	P	P
<b>*</b> ***	w	W	UL	U	UL.	Ŵ	ф
7	4	L.	L	Zn	L.	C	C.
ם	ň	ř	ň.	ф	Й	ņ	ľį
7	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	ф
١	U	ſr	n.	J	U	Ð	D
ח	中	宇	虫	t	42	ተ	Ť
ż	1/2	· <b>Y</b> .	4	Z	<b>.</b> Z	ιχ	<b>√</b>
<b>ラ</b>	3	F	Ž,	T'	<b>%</b>	7	ϰ
X	አ	'n	K,	'A	ዀ	'ል	7
	rn Pi	J.	M.	$\Omega_1$	$\mathbf{W}$	R	$\Phi$
7	Ф	⊕-	P	Ф	\$	<b>(</b> )	Ð
ヹ	O	O-	<b>9</b>	3	Z	Ů	Ø
ì	Н	H	H.	Н	Н	Ή.	H
7	P	B	P.	P	P.	Д.	P·
٦	R	P.	Р,	R	R	ŗ.	Ŗ
7	$oxed{1}$	Ŀ	7,	3	2	7	J.
<b>1</b> 2	W	æ	W'	<b>W</b>	W	Ŋ	<b>W</b>
p	Å	Å	Å,	Å	Å	Ä	8
Y	8	ጹ	8.	8	&	8	8
ن ض ف	Ð	₽.	<b>型</b>	Ā	8	Ą	<b>6</b> 9
ف	Zi,	4	Zı.	4.	Z <sub>o</sub>	4.	L.
p	Т	Ŧ	Т	T	Т	T	T

## Diphthongs.

7	Ф kua	Ф kui	A kuā	A kuē	Ф kuč
<del>-</del>	4.		3.		
さりに	Ъ•	'nſ	<sub>1</sub> Ω.	<b>′</b> Љ	₁U₁•
	<b>1</b> 0	$\mathcal{H}$	2	7	r

1. 11-

# Samaritan Alphabet.

8	\X
ב	X S T T
-1	$\gamma$
7	2
11	爭
	*
7;	日日
	月
10	V
ים	m
	4
5	2
75 2	兴
	なる。これ
O	Ħ
ど	$\nabla$
7	7
	m
ř P	<i>B</i>
, T	9
עי	ııı
n	$  \Lambda$

## PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOËPY.



### SYRIAC GRAMMAR.

#### PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOËPY.

### Chap. I. Writing and Pronunciation.

The Alphabet.

1. Like the Hebrew and other Shemitic languages, the Syriac is read from right to left. The letters, which are twenty-two in number, are all regarded as consonants. The vowels are either not written, or are expressed by peculiar signs.

The form of most of the characters varies with their position as initial, medial, or final. The medials are sometimes connected both with the preceding and following letters; the finals are sometimes connected with the preceding letters, and sometimes not.

2. The forms of the letters with their names and powers, are as follows:

Initials.	Medials.	Finals.		Names	Powers.	As numerals
( 1	1			Olaph.	Eng Heb. N	1
2	ے	عـ ا	2	Beth.	- b - ⊃	2
*	7	-4	سرر	Gomal.	- g - 1	3
,					1*	

Syriac Grammar.

Initials.	Medials.	Finals.	Names.	Powers.	As numerals.
?	r		Dolath.	Eng. d Heb. 7	4
on	<b>or.</b>		He.	h - n	5
0	Ь		Vau.	- v - 1	6
1	1		Zain.	- z - i	7
*		<u></u>	Cheth.	-ch(kh)- ¬	8
4	\$-	♣ <del>4</del>	Teth.	- t - 10	9
<b>A</b>	•	<u> </u>	Yud.	- y - 1	10
۵	٥	<b>7</b>	Koph.	- k - ⊃	20
2		0.0	Lomad.	- 1 - 5	30
مد	70	× ×	Mim.	- m - מ	40
3	ı	7 1	Nun.	- n - J	50
<b>20</b>	ឌ	<b>B B</b>	Semcath.	- s - D	60
7	7	0 2	Ee.	- e - y	70
£	2	ف ف	Pe.	- p, f - Đ	80
3	2	5 3	Tsodé.	- ts - 3	90
٥	۵	<del>-</del>	Qoph.	- q - p	100
<b>;</b>	÷		Rish.	- r - 7	200
<b></b>		<b>LA LA</b>	Shin.	- sh - w	300
2	Δ		Tau.	- t, th - F	400

- 3. Observe the five final letters with discrepant forms; viz. , , , and .
- 4. Carefully distinguish the forms which are similar: viz.

  a. 1 and 1 which differ only in magnitude.
- b. and which differ only in the length of the upper curve.
- c. ? and ; which differ only in the position of the dot.

- d. o and which are differently connected to other letters; Vau, o, can only be connected with a letter which precedes; Qoph, on the contrary can be joined both to the preceding and following letter.
- e. and which only differ in height.
- f. or , and or which only differ in magnitude.
- 5. Some letters undergo a change of form in certain connections. Thus  $\searrow$ , 1, are written as in  $|\mathcal{L}_{\searrow}\rangle$  (Aloho, God): but when lomad comes before olaph, they are written thus p (lo, not). Sometimes these last are written m; and that, when m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another, as m is the last letter of one word and 1 the first of another.

When *lomad* is doubled at the end of a word it is written w as in w w (m'lal, he spoke).

6. The letters 1; on o 1 3; 2, can only be joined to letters which precede them, and therefore not to one another, as 1500 (tsudoro, nausea).

### The pronunciation of Letters.

7. 1, Olaph is sometimes pronounced as yud: e. g.

1) after or before another 1, as بازاً, o-yar, اثانی, m'loyo.

2) in the pr. p. of certain verbs, with the middle radical doubled \*) or quiescent, \*\*) as مان (ko-yem, standing), ادار (sho-yel, asking) مان (bo-yez, plundering) from مان براد المان (sho-yel, asking) مان (bo-yez, plundering) from مان براد المان المان

In other cases | quiesces in its vowel, and is unpronounced.

, Beth, is regularly pronounced as in English, unless it

<sup>\*)</sup> See sec. 109.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> See sec. 114, 115.

has the point called Ruchoch (see no. 20) when it is pronounced as the English v, in vine.

- Gomal, is always as in the German gul, or Eng. give.
- ? Dolath, as d in Eng. but with Ruchocl as th in that. (see no. 20.)
- Vau, is quiescent after the vowels, a, o, u: in other cases it is generally pronounced as v in Eng., but by many as w.
- Cheth, is like ch in character, but more properly as ch in the Scottish loch.
- Yud, quiesces in  $\check{e}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ , in other cases it is pronounced as y, or as the German j; yoke, Jahr.
- Ee, we generally do not pronounce at the beginning of a word or syll.; in other cases it may be pronounced as ng in ring. As the Heb. y.
- Pe, as p, but if it has Ruchoch as f. (see no. 20.)
- 2 Tau, as t, but with Ruchoch, as th, in thin. (see no. 20.)
  The other letters call for no particular remark.
  - 8. The letters may be divided into five classes: —
- a. Gutturals, on, w, to which 1 and; may be added.
- b. Labials, ع, ه, عه, ه.
- c. Palatals, \_\_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_.
- d. Dentals, 1, w, 3, to which some add ;.
- e. Linguals, ?, ~, ~, ... 2.
  Numerals.

#### The Vowels.

- 10. Anciently there were no vowel-signs used in Syriac, and they are not always employed even now.
  - 11. The vowel-signs now in use are these:

Syr.	Gr.	names.	powers.
÷	<i>P</i>	Pethocho.	a
- or -	<u>~</u>	Rebotso.	e
7	7E	Chebotso.	i
- or '-	2	Zekopho.	0
<u> </u>	0, -	Etsotso.	u

Those marked Syr. are of Syriac, and thosed marked Gr. of Greek origin, and answer to  $\alpha$ ,  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\eta$ , o, v.

- 12. The forms ', ', and ' are written either above or below the letter to which they belong, but ' is written only above, it is also always attended by (vau) except in the two words , and , and even these are very commonly written with vau in ancient manuscripts.
- \*) Sometimes a single line is placed over two or more numeral letters thus, == 802

13. A vowel is pronounced after the consonant above or below which it is written, as محمد , me-tul, محمد , b'sam. See the next section.

### Quiescible letters and Diphthongs.

- 14. puiesces in ", ", ", ", and when it commences a word or a syll. these are written under or over it.

  الْحَالَةُ nēkar, الْحَالَةُ nēkar, الْحَالَةُ urcho, الْمَالِ ezal.
- - quiesces in and den, in den, in.
- 15. When a vowel sign is written with a heterogeneous quiescible letter\*), it forms a diphthong. Thus of au, hau; with o is pronounced cu, even when for is written between them, thus of sheu, (of is here silent), when for is written between them, thus of sheu, with of makes oi, and of before of ui.

### Quantity of vowels.

16. Pethocho is mostly short. Zekopho is generally long. The remaining vowels are long or short, and their quantity must be learned by practice.

### Diacritic signs.

- 17. The persons and genders of verbs have been indicated by certain points, above or below the letters, called diacritic signs. In the same way the suffix of the 3 pers.
  - \*) i. e. One with which it does not naturally quiesce.

pron. f. is distinguished from the m. thus to her, her name. More rarely they are used with nouns. See the table A. 2) which shows the position of the signs with the verbs.

### Observations on Diacritic signs.

- a. The use of these signs is not regular, by some they are wholly omitted, by others they are only used for certain persons and forms of the verb, as for example, the participle present. Neither do they occur with 1, 2, 3, and very seldom with 4.
- b. In the pret. of all conjugations the diacritic point is written beneath any one of the radicals to denote the mas. The points are often omitted in the 3 fem. sing. or written in one or other of the ways represented in the paradigm. In the 2 fem. sing. and in the plu. the signs are scarcely necessary to distinguish the forms, yet they are sometimes used in the 1 and 2 pers.
- c. In the Infin. and Imperat. the points are used. A point may be placed beneath any letter of the Infin., but it is often omitted. In the Infin. the point may be put beneath any one of the letters, but still, often fails to remove ambiguity owing to the similarity of so many of the forms.
- d. In the Future also the point may be written under almost any letter, except 1 sing. where it is placed above. The 3 sing. fem. seldom takes the point; otherwise it resembles the 2 mas. In the 3 plur, the point is sometimes written above.
- e. In the participles, the p. pr. peal takes a point over the first radical; and in other active conjugations over the

preformative letter  $\searrow$ . There are editors who put the point under the  $\searrow$ . The pass conjugations, take the point over the 1 rad. When however the point would properly come over one of those letters from which it is omitted (see above a), it is usually placed above the following letter. The p. p. peal takes a point under one of the letters.

- f. The nouns which most resemble participles, or are participles pials not seldom take a point like that of the verb.
- g. Of course these points are not needful in editions where vowel signs are used, although even in them the 3 fem. suffix often takes them, as منعت her name.

#### Sheva.

18. This is not represented by any sign in Syriac, but its occurrence is indicated by the absence of a vowel; thus pronounced *q'reb*, with a slight hiatus between the and the i, like a very short vowel.

### Orthographic signs.

- 19. There is no sign to denote the doubling of a letter, yet the fact may be ascertained in various ways, by the form of the word, by its etymology, by the actual doubling of the letter, and by the insertion of 1 or silent, massab, massab, gabboro.

A point called Qushoi above the same letters, shows that they are hard or simply have the sounds of b. g. d. k. p. t.

As these points do not always appear in printed books, the best rule, where practicable, will be to follow the analogy of the Heb. and Chaldee.

- 21. Other signs are:
- a. Marhetono, a line above a letter between two consonants to indicate the absence of a vowel, thus mal'etho.
- b. Me hagyono, a line below a letter, to show that though without a vowel it is to be pronounced as if it had one. The vowel to be supplied is mostly short e, but sometimes a. Thus is to be pronounced decheltho.
- c. The linea occultans is a line placed below a letter, to denote that such letter is to be omitted in pronunciation: e. g. الأمان = no; مخبيرة, m'ditho. In this case the letter as it were undergoes an eclipse.

Obs. Marhetono, and Mehagyono, seldom occur except in poetry, but the linea occultans, is of frequent use.

d. Distinct from the above is a line over a word to point out a number as \_\_\_\_\_\_ 303; or a contraction, as \_\_\_\_\_\_ for المحدد ; over the particle o j to distinguish it from o j (or); under before on to show that the ee should be pronounced softly, as أَحَدُّ , ehad; and under the middle radical of verbs to distinguish the imp. pass. from the inf. and pret., as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ethkatl. This last must not be confounded with the linea occultans.

- 22. Two points placed horizontally\*) over a word indicate that it is in the pl. If; occurs in the word another point is placed beside the one it has, which thus serves two purposes. If no doubt can arise in reference to the form; Ribhui, as this sign is called, is not essential. Ribhui is more common with nouns, but sometimes occurs with verbs, especially when without vowel-points.
- 23. The stops in use are various, and follow no uniform rule. However, two points (:) placed one above the other, generally equal our comma, and semicolon; two points (.) placed obliquely from left to right, equal our colon, or are a sign of interrogation; two points, (.) placed obliquely from right to left, so that the higher one rises a little above the line, equal our colon and semicolon and are much like (.) except that while the former is more frequent in the protasis the latter commonly occurs in the apodosis of a sentence. A single point may be used for the period (.), for which some place four : But so various is the use of these signs, that it is better to acquire their power in different editions, from observation.

# Chap. II. Changes of Consonants and Vowels, etc.

- 24. Permutation of Consonants. This, which is not infrequent, is the substitution of one letter for another, in the derivation of words from one language or dialect into another, or in different derivatives and forms in the same language. The principal cases are these:
  - 1) Letters of the same organs.

<sup>\*)</sup> Or with  $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\sim}$  obliquely, thus  $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\sim}$ .

- a. Labials, as בּרָוֶל from Heb. בַּרְוֶל, iron.
- b. Palatals, as בי with א, e. g. בּבְּבָרִיה, Heb. נְּבְּרִיה, sulphur.
- c. Linguals, as , with אָ, e. g. בּבָּה, Heb. דְּבָּה. (There is no permutation of l and n, in Syr.)
- d. Dentals, as ן with ש, e. g. בּוָה, Heb. בָּוָה.
- e. Gutturals, as ן with ס, e. g. ובה, Heb. בָּהָה.
  - 2) Letters of similar organs.
- a. Dentals with linguals, as , with عنور , Heb. بَرْتِد , Heb. بَرْتِد .
- b. Gutturals with dentals, as with 3, e. g. וְצֹבֹן, Heb. אָרֵץ.
- c. Linguals with labials, as with , e.g. אָם, Heb. אָם.
- d. To these may be added the liquids, l with n, as אָבָּוּ,
  Heb. נָתַוּ

l with r, as וֹנִעבער, Heb. אַלְמָנָה.

n with r, as يكن , Heb.

- e. Quiescents, as ا with ه , e, g. مُوم for مُوم.
  - o with or, e. g. אָסָּי, Heb. רוץ.
  - o with , e. g. בֿה, Heb. יַעַר.
  - 3) The conjugation of certain verbs, etc.
- a. In the passive conjugations of verbs beginning with dentals, the 2 of the prefix is transposed with the initial letter of the root, and in some cases undergoes permutation, thus after with 2, as \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1\$ for \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\cdot 1\$.
- b. In some inflexions, the quiescents suffer permutation, as are from as.
- c. In the middle or end of a word, 1 may suffer permutation with  $\angle$ , —

- α. When it effects the feminine termination (like the Heb. ה); in the state construct (see No. 153. 6.); and before suffixes. Thus, of the come while, while come while the come while the come and the come while the companion (like the construct (see No. 153. 6.); and before suffixes.
- β. When i the characteristic of Aphel becomes 2 in the conjugation Ethtaphal, thus, Δομολί for Δομοίλ.
- y. When the first radical i in Ethpeel and Ethpaal, becomes عن as مشعر for أماريا.
- d. The middle radical of verbs double ee (منه) whatever it is, becomes in the part. act. peal; as عُدْرُ for مُوْرُدُ.
- 25. Transposition of consonants. By permutation we intend a change of form, and by transposition, a change of place.

Transposition often occurs for the sake of euphony and ready pronunciation. It is most frequent with the dentals and 3.

In Ethpe. and Ethpa., (not in Ethtaphal),  $\angle$  is transposed with the first radical if it be a dental, as with and transposition (see in N. 24.). In the conjugation Shaphel,  $\angle$  is transposed with  $\angle$ , e. g. for  $\angle$  if or  $\angle$  is  $\angle$  if  $\angle$  if  $\angle$  is  $\angle$  if  $\angle$  i

Transposition often occurs with the letters 1, פּ, פּ, בֹּל (especially and בֹ), e. g. בַּל , Heb. בָּלְקָה, Heb. בָּלְ, etc.

- Obs. a. When i is a middle radical in verbs, it is in Ethpe. transposed with the preceding letter, as الاحداث from الاحداث.
  - b. Transposition sometimes occurs in individual words, as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  imp. of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 26. Occult letters, or letters unpronounced. Certain consonants are sometimes written without vowels and not uttered in speaking or reading. Under such letters the linea occultans is written, except in those Greek derivatives to which I has been prefixed without a vowel and left unpronounced. [Obs. Some write these Greek derivatives with a vowel \*; others with the linea occultans; but the rule of Hoffmann seems preferable.]
- 1) is occult in certain words, as and its related forms, when used as a substantive verb (I am) or as a part.; and in Greek words written with initial 1, as μ α το σπογγος, (sponge.) 2) on is occult in and on when they are used for the verbs subst. or are pleonastic. Hence on is itself sometimes not written, thus ω το, which is for οπ μ το.

In the 3 sing. suff. to a noun or verb on is occult, as (Abui) his father; (q'roi) he called him.

In the verb 10 m (fuit) when it is an auxiliary or redundant on is occult, but not when used as a verb subst. Thus we say 10 m (q'otel-vo) he was killing; but 10 m, (h'vo 'amy) he was with me.

on is occult in the verb \_\_\_\_, (yab) he gave.

In proper names from other languages, when  $\sigma$  is put for the rough breathing, it is occult, as Rome, Rome, (yudoye) Jews.

- 3) Letters are sometimes written twice to denote their derivation; one of these is occult, e. g. اِحِدُا, اِحِدُا, اِحِدُا.
  - 4) In  $|2, \frac{7}{2}$ , new, and  $|2, \frac{1}{2}$ , Church, the ? is occult.

5) The letters which in Heb. are most frequently assimilated, in Syr. most often become occult; viz. l and n; e.g.

in  $\sqrt[n]{j}$ , (to go) whenever it should have a vowel and j be without one, gives its vowel to j and becomes occult; e. g.  $2\sqrt[n]{j}$  for  $2\sqrt[n]{j}$  [Obs. When  $\sqrt[n]{j}$  = to profit, occultation does not occur.]

יובאל, אור pro. 2 pers. sing. and plur., and in many nouns is occult; e. g. אַלְּגַבּא, וְצָאלּ, וְצָאלּ, וְצָאלּ

6); for nun in 2;2, (bath) daughter, is occult, also in imp. 4;5 (hat) from 45;.

Aphaeresis, Contraction, Apocope.

27. Aphaeresis is the removal of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Contraction is the removal of a letter from the middle of a word.

Apocope is the removal of a letter from the end of a word.

28. Aphaeresis occurs with 1, 4, 4.

With 1, when occult; e. g. حَانِكُ, for حَانِيُّ , for المَانِيُّ , إِنَّمُ بِي اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ إِنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلْمَا عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُه

With w, e. g. so from son, so from son.

With in verbs (sec. 107), as if from and in some nouns.

- 29. Contraction. If a letter falls out by contraction, that which precedes takes its vowel; e. g. if or if, and this for if, from if.
- 1) I always falls out in verbs "10 (sec. 110, 111), after the preformatives of Pe. and Pa. in I, and frequently

after the other preformatives of the fut. and p. of the same conj. e. g. محقیا, I will eat, for محقیا, from القی for محقیقی ا also falls out when two words are by crasis united as عال from القیا.

- 2) and often disappear, especially in verbs with mid. rad. quiescent (sec. 114, seqq.): e. g. منا for مناز from اثناء, to live.
- 3) א, and ;; e. g. אַבְבְּלְתָּא from Chal. גּוּלְנֵלְתָּא for אַבְּיִּלְ, for אָבְיִּלְיָּלְ for אָבִיּלְיָּלְ for אָבִיּלְיָּלָ for אָבִיּלְיָּלָ in this word the a is retained in the pl.)
- 4) In quadriliterals (sec. 97), from verbs בא and של, the second rad. will sometimes fall out in derivatives, e. g. בּוֹבוֹף for בּוֹבוֹביוֹ.
- 5) One of the letters occurring twice in verbs (sec. 109), sometimes falls away; e. g. בּיֻ for יָבּבּן for זُבבּן for זُבבּן. So also in nouns from the same verbs, as בּצבׁל for צַבּצבׁן. The letter is an exception to this rule.
- 6) 2 without a vow. falls away before another 2 in the state emph. f. sing.; e. g.  $|2\sqrt[n]{n}|$  for  $|22\sqrt[n]{n}|$ . In pass. conj. however, two Taus are written together, but not three; e. g.  $|22\sqrt[n]{n}|$  for  $|22\sqrt[n]{n}|$ . In pass. three are written to show the derivation of the word, or its meaning, as  $|222\sqrt[n]{n}| = 2$  f. sing. Ethpe., from  $|22\sqrt[n]{n}| = 2$ .
- 7) \_ in \_ in \_ (nos), when used with a p. for the pr. often falls out by crasis, e.g. \_ for \_ fo
- 30. Apocope. This less often occurs, in the following cases.

- 1) نه in st. constr. pl., as مُوكِعة from مِنْ from مُوكِعة.
- 2) Sometimes with quiescents when otiose, as if for ihi, for the thieves entered; for they brought forth; fem. pl.
- 4) The f. term. או of the Heb. becomes בּ in Syr.; e. g. בּיִּבוּת from Heb. בְּיִבוּת: but the 2 reappears with suffixes, and in all cases except the nominative sing.

Prosthesis, Epenthesis, Paragoge.

- 31. Prosthesis consists in prefixing a letter to a word for the sake of euphony; epenthesis is the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word; paragoge, is the addition of a letter to the end of a word. These changes occur less frequently than some others.
  - 32. Prosthesis generally occurs with 1.
  - 1) In words beginning with two consonants, as عرفي for عرف .
  - 2) In words beginning with  $\cdot$  quiescent, as  $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{r} & \hat{l} \end{bmatrix}$  for  $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{r} & \hat{l} & \hat{l} \end{bmatrix}$  and in words of Gr. origin, as  $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{r} & \hat{l} & \hat{l} \end{bmatrix}$  from  $\epsilon \hat{l} \times \tilde{\eta}$ .
  - 3) In foreign words, especially such as begin with two consonants, (e. g. lm²²lm², stuk-se) one of which is a sibilant. Stephen, and some others are written either with or without the 1 prosthetic.
    - 33. Epenthesis.
  - 1) 1. In many nouns and forms of verbs to compensate for reduplication, which the Syr. does not employ.

- 2) . In some Gr. nouns, especially proper names.
- 3) on. In some Gr. nouns beginning with r, to compensate for the rough breathing, but it is marked with the linea occultans, and its employment is not uniform. It also sometimes occurs in compound Greek words as  $m \circ j \circ m \circ m$  from  $\sigma \acute{\nu} \nu \circ \delta \circ \varsigma$ .
- 4)  $\Box$  is often inserted to compensate for dagesh forte, as in Chal.; but is written with the linea occultans. Sometimes also in derivatives from the Gr. n is written twice in Syr. when it occurs but once in the original word.
  - 5) is also sometimes epenthetic.
- 34. Paragoge. This is not common. It is most frequent with, in 1 and 3 pl. pret. f. and m. as رُحُدِيْنَ,

#### Gutturals.

35. 1,  $\sigma$ ,  $\sim$  (\*) seem to prefer \* as their vowel when they can have it, especially in the last syll. of a word. But this rule is not by any means universal.

# Quiescent letters.

- 36. The letters 1, and (as in Heb.) serve as consonants, but often quiesce in certain vowels. With vowel points there will be no ambiguity, but without them, use alone can determine whether they are movable (consonants) or quiescent (vowels).
- 37. These letters are more prone to quiesce in Syr. than in Heb. and Chal.

- 38. quiesces only in o and u: with a and e it makes diphthongs, (see no. 15.)
  - $\sim$  quiesces only in e and i (see no. 15.)
  - 1 quiesces in any of the vowels.
  - was pronounced softly by the Syrians and therefore often treated in the same way as respecially before on thus ﴿مَكَ, رَمَكَ [Here the line under \( \) shows that it is not to be written without a vowel.]
    - on is always movable.

#### Otiose letters.

- 39. These neither quiesce in the previous vowel, nor are occult by having the linea occultans, and yet are unpronounced.

  - 2) •, at the end of verbs without a vowel; e. g. = ktal. (see no. 30. 2). Vau is also otiose in some nouns where it is written twice, e. g. = shuchoro.
  - 3) where f and f in the end of verbs without a vowel, as f and f in the pronouns 2 f. sing. f and f and f in the suffixes of 1 pers., 2 f. sing., and 3 m. sing., but only in certain cases. Yud is also silent in some nouns and adverbs, as f f etc.

- 40. and when otiose in suffixes, seem formerly to have been pronounced. (Comp. Matt. 27, 46; Mar. 5, 41; Joh. 20, 16, with the Greek text.)
- 41. Some of the older grammarians do not consider these letters to be otiose, as Buxtorf, Hottinger, Leusden etc.

# Changes of quiescents.

- 42. The peculiarities of these letters lead to various changes which are of importance, especially in the inflexion of irregular verbs. The changes referred to are quiescence, permutation, epenthesis and elision. Only the principal cases will be indicated.
  - 43. Quiescence. 1) A quiescible letter with a vowel, when it comes after a consonant without one, supplies a vowel to that consonant.  $\mathbf{z}_{i}^{\circ} = lodhom$  for l'odhom.
  - 2) A quiescible letter without a vowel, coming after a consonant with one, takes the vowel of that consonant.
  - 3) A quiescible letter without a vowel coming after a consonant also without one, assumes a homogeneous vowel.
  - 4) When two quiescibles come together, if possible, the second quiesces in the first.
- 44. and for the most part quiesce in a long vowel; in its own vowel whether long or short.
  - 45. Permutation.
  - 1 and . In Aph. and Shaph. of verbs " (sec. 110, 111) and in their passives, and in some other cases 1 becomes .

- and . In the same verbs, | becomes . in the same conjugations, and in Pa. and Ethpa. of verbs "same and "p, (sec. 114, 123), as well as in the derivation of some nouns, and in some other cases, e.g. the emphatic term. and f. |; as | is from | is, and | is, from | is, and | is from | is, and | is, and | is from | is, and | is, and | is from | is, and | is
- o and 1. In verbs من (sec. 116) the p. Pe. sing. m., becomes 1; e. g. من from منازع .
- and . In the same verbs, becomes in Pa. and Ethpa., and also in the p. Pe. before an added syll. e. g. مُعمَادًا.
- and o, in the same verbs in Aph. Shaph. and their passives; and also, in some derivatives, chiefly from the same verbs.
  - 46. Epenthesis and Paragoge.
- 1) Of 1 in some forms as a substitute for doubling a letter (no. 19). In some forms 1 may or may not be inserted; as 1 + 2 or 1 + 2. In derivatives from the Greek, 1 is sometimes inserted for  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon \iota$ , or  $\epsilon$ .
  - and are similarly used as matres lection is for o and i.
    - on even may be used to express the Gr.  $\varepsilon$ .
- 2) In some nouns and particles, when with preceding is changed into in the st. emph. (e. g. المسمسة, as from معنى from معنى).

Some nouns take a و quiescent before suffixes as الْمَا , الْمَا , الْمَا , الْمَا , الْمَا , الْمَا .

- 47. Elision or rejection. Thus, —

  and Aph. of verbs "I (sec. 123) before suffixes; e.g.

  La for lar from lar.
  - and seasily fall out of verbs رعة, and رعة (sec. 110—113), or رعة, رعة (sec. 116—122); thus, منابع (sec. يمارية): also in their derivatives.

# Vowel Changes.

- 48. Vowels are either impure or pure: the former remaining invariable or unchanged during inflexion; the latter admitting of change.
- 49. Impure or invariable vowels; quiesce in their homogeneous vowel letter (mater lectionis); or are those which in Heb. would have dagesh forte after them; or, are those which in the penult. are open, i. e. in which the vowel closes the syll.; and lastly, final syllables in which o or u are placed.

There are some exceptions to these rules, which may be acquired by practice.

- 50. Pure or variable vowels, undergo changes which relate less to quantity than in Heb. These changes are rejection, transposition, or permutation. In some cases vowels are assumed.
  - 1) Rejection, pertains only to final vowels which are pure, and not even then if a single letter which can be joined to the preceding syll. be added to the word. E. g.

from مين; in other cases the vowel falls away, as بَحْ, ابْتَ.

Such changes are to facilitate pronunciation, but do not always occur where they might, for in some cases the vowel remains where a 3 rad. before suffixes and particles would be left without a vowel, as عُمِنِي , عُمِنِي .

- 2) Transposition occurs —
- a. In the imp. Pe. pl. m. before a suff. as from محمَّد.
- b. In certain nouns of the form בגלה, when such an addition is made at the end as produces a new syll.;
  e. g. בגיבו from בביגל. Also in the f. of some nouns of the forms בביגל, as בגיבו, emph. בגיבו.
- d. In the verb  $\searrow j$ , whenever the mid. rad. would be without a vow. it takes the vowel of  $\searrow$  which becomes occult, as  $\triangle j$ , ezeth, for  $\triangle j$ .
- e. The separable pronouns and and when pleonastic or put for the substantive verb, give up their vow. to the previous word, the final letter of which is without one, and a becomes occult. Thus and laithu.

Obs. When a vow. is transposed it appears in its proper and original form, and not always in the one it had before transposition.

- 3) Permutation.
- a. The ^ of the preformatives of inf. and fut. Pe. in a simple syll. becomes \*, as عَالِي for عَالِي .
- b. Before gutturals and ; , often, and sometimes becomes; e.g. ; v for ; v, v, j for vi, and for vi, and vi.
- c. The f. term. الله often becomes in the st. constr., as مَاكِمُ from الْحَدْ. In the st. emph. often becomes before and forms a diphthong, as مَاإِنْهُ for مُعَا إِنْهُ.
- d. Some vowels, when joined with a quiescible letter, especially and quiescing in , are contracted into a diphthong, by an increment, as المناقبة from مناء.

# 51. Assumption.

Besides the cases mentioned in nos. 37, 38., a vowel is often inserted between two consonants.

1) If two consonants without a vow. are so placed at the beginning of a word or syll. that the third cons. has a vow., the first assumes a vow.; generally but sometimes , as مرابعة for مدينة for مدينة. The same occurs in words beginning in a occult and having the following cons. without a vow., as المنابعة for المنابعة والمنابعة والم

The rule is, — when three consonants would come together without a vow. insert one under the first; quiescent or occult letters not being reckoned.

Obs. A few nouns f. assume u in the st. emph.; as المحمَّدة from المحمَّدة إلى from المحمَّدة  $\xi$ .

- 2) Where one of these letters is quiescible, especially in the middle of a word, it takes a vow. in which it can quiesce.
  - a. In the f. emph. of the pass. p. Pa. and Aph. forms a diphthong with , as it. The act. p. of the same is it.
- 3) In some words, the vow. is sometimes inserted and sometimes not; as مراه علي and علي علي . \*

Obs. Other methods of pointing have been adopted, but we have given only that which is most generally recognised.

# Syllables.

- 52. 1) Syllables are either simple or compound; the former using a long vow., the latter long or short. But a simple syll. can take a short vow. before those consonants which in Heb. would have had dagesh.
  - 2) Syllables begin with consonants; real exceptions can scarcely be found; such as in appearance only.
  - 3) Syllables may begin or end with one or with two consonants; but they seldom end with two, and never begin with three.
  - 4) If a word ends with two consonants, one of them is often occult, as 25.

- 5) After a short vow., a letter without a vow. belongs to the previous syll.; but after a long one, generally to the following, and always after a diphthong.
- 6) Two consonants coming in a word, without a vow. belong, one to the preceding, the other to the following syll. even if its vow. is long.

Obs. on 5). Such words as قصدمت form an apparent exception to this rule.

Tone or accent and its changes.

53. The Syriac being a dead language, and no rules having been left by the earliest writers upon it, we can say but little on this subject. Some have too hastily followed the analogy of the Heb.

De Dieu and others — on what authority we know not, have given rules such as the following.

- 1) The accent is regularly on the penult., but sometimes on the final syll. of a word. The same syll. retains it even when additions are made to the word.
- 2) The last syll. has an acute accent in words which are etymologically monosyllabic, and in those which end in a movable cons. without a vow. The terminations —, , , , and 25 generally have the accent, as also apocopate forms in 5 and 4.
- 3) In Gr. and other derivatives, if the accent is on the antepenult. it is removed to the penult.; if elsewhere, it remains.

Trisyllables and polysyllables generally have the accent on the penult.

Obs. The study of Syriac poetry will no doubt throw light on this subject. (See Pt. 4. Prosody, in this work.)

# PART II.

E T Y M O L O G Y.



#### PART II.

#### ETYMOLOGY.

# Chap. I. Roots: General structure of the Language.

54. Roots. These for the most part resemble the Heb. They are mostly triliteral, but while the Heb. pronounces them as two syllables, the Syr., like the Chal. contracts them into one. Thus Heb. קַמַל, Chal. קַמַל, Syr. בּבָּי, Syr. בּבָּיל. — This chiefly applies to verbs.

There are more pluriliterals in Syr. than in Heb., but they are partly exotics, and partly spring from triliterals.

55. Letters are either radicals or serviles. The radicals are not used in inflexions (except as in 24. 3) a). The serviles are used to effect grammatical forms.

Obs. is generally considered as a radical, but it is used to form the Shaphel conjugation, and therefore, is really a servile.

56. Serviles are either essential (formatives), or non-essential, to which latter belong the prosthetic letters (no. 32).

- 57. Parts of speech. These we shall call, verb, noun, pronoun, and particles, including in the latter adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.
- 58. We shall treat the parts of speech in the following order; pronouns, verbs, nouns,\*) particles.
- 59. The Shemitic dialects effect grammatical forms, rather by prefixes and suffixes [composed of (fragmentary) pronouns and particles], than by inflection properly so called, though this obtains to a certain extent.
- 60. In Syr. we shall have to deal more with Graecisms, than with Hebraisms and Arabisms.
- 61. There is no article in Syr. but its place is properly supplied by the st. emph. of nouns, which will be treated below (sec. 152, 178).

We shall now proceed to consider the parts of speech in the order above indicated.

# Chap. II. The Pronoun.

- 62. Personal pronouns. As in Heb. these are either separable or inseparable, according as they are joined to other words or not.
  - 63. The separable pronouns are —

Obs. 1) These are only used as nominatives, except
\*) Including adjectives.

and [ii], which after transitive verbs become accusatives, but are nominatives where they stand for the verb substantive.

- 3) in as a verb subst. frequently rejects in, and coalesces with the previous word [no. 29. 7).] Even when is written separately after a p., many drop the in pronunciation; thus they pronounce alike in it is and increase.
- 4) When pronouns of the 2 pers. = Subst. verb, they always coalesce with the previous word in pronunciation, and often in writing; thus  $\Delta j_{\lambda} = 0$  or  $\Delta j_{\lambda} = 0$ ; pronounced ilidath, ilidithum.

Note a. When the previous word ends in  $\hat{j}$  it is sometimes changed into  $\hat{j}$  and a diphthong is effected; thus for  $\hat{j}$ , we have  $\hat{j}$ ,  $\hat{j}$ . Still more frequently, this occurs with  $\hat{j}$  and  $\hat{j}$ , and  $\hat{j}$  and  $\hat{j}$  and  $\hat{j}$ . In some cases this substitution does not take place but  $\hat{j}$  is retained before  $\hat{j}$ , thus,  $\hat{j}$ , raboi.

- b. By this peculiarity some letters which would be of iose become movable as it, dil-yu, where regains its power as a consonant.
  - 6) on and on, and and are distinguished by

diacritical points, but what is their difference of meaning is not clear.

- 7) The forms of 3 pl. which begin with 1 differ from those in  $\sigma$ , in being generally used for suffixes and accusatives; and very often for the subst. verb.
- 64. Inseparable pronouns, or suffixes: especially those of the verb.

These are fragments of pronouns partly in use and partly obsolete.

- 1) Joined to verbs they generally denote the acc. of the pronoun.
  - 2) Joined to nouns they stand for possessive pronouns.
- 3) Joined to particles they represent oblique cases of the pronoun.
- 4) The suff. of a noun is in 1 sing. , but of a verb .....
- 5) Inseparable pronouns are numerous: the verbal suffixes are —

Obs. a. Each suffix can clearly have two forms; one to follow a vowel, and one to follow a consonant;

or, one may begin with a vow. and the other with a cons.

- b. The suff. 3 pl. m. and f. are wanting, and the separate pronouns are used instead, in which case they always follow the verb.
- c. Suffixes to participles are infrequent, but when they occur they resemble those to nouns.
  - 65. Suffixes of nouns singular

It will be sufficient to observe now in reference to these forms,

- a. That the suff. 1. sing. is unpronounced.
- b. That nouns which in the st. constr. end in \_\_\_ do not take the suff. of 1. sing.
- c. That these suffixes do not take their number and gender from the nouns to which they are attached, but from those for which they stand.
  - 66. Suffixes to nouns plural.

— The rules for the use of these will be found below, no. 154.

67. Suffixes to particles.

These sometimes form cases of the pronoun, as  $\stackrel{}{\iota}$ , to me,  $\stackrel{}{\iota}$ , from her.

The suff. of  $A_{\frac{1}{2}}$ , and  $A_{\frac{1}{2}}$  expresses the nominative, as  $A_{\frac{1}{2}}$ , I am.

The suffixes sometimes seem to be in the nom. when they are not: thus of these, is properly the whole of these.

Some prepositions were originally nouns, and their suffixes are of this possessive character.

Such prepositions usually take the suff. as if they were pl. nouns, thus مَرْمَعْهِ, حَمْلُهُ .

Some particles which may take suffixes, consist of but one letter, as  $\searrow$ ,  $\longrightarrow$ , but this last is changed into  $\searrow$ ; thus,  $\longrightarrow$ ; of thee, thine etc. (See more in no. 170 below.)

68. The declension of with suffixes is here given: —

69. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Obs. a. The forms ບໍລິ and ເລື້ອ, coalesce with and and ພອກ when they follow instead of the verbs subst.: thus ພັດ, ພອງເລື້ອ.

- c. مُنْم and مَنْم are both demonstrative and personal pronouns, and the same is true of مُمْم, مَنْم.
- d. seldom occurs except before the relative ;, or in comparisons.
- e. ் seldom occurs: ப்எ is probably its st. emph.
- f. ப்பீ and iii are sometimes joined to ் and மீ for emphasis; ் ் are also joined for the some reason. (See Gal. 6. 7.)
- g. مَنْ , مُنْ , مَنْ , مَنْ , and مِنْ , often represent the Gr. article, and then stand either before their nouns or immediately after them.
  - 70. Interrogative Pronouns: who, what.
  - منى, who? is used of persons for both genders and numbers; when without a vow. it is distinguished from عنه prep. by a dot over it نف.\*) It is sometimes used of things, though, اكثار في بالمثار , نفي usually perform that office.
  - کُے, sometimes written کُے, کُے is less often used than کُئے.
  - as also in pl. for both genders.
    - 71. کثر stands for both numbers and genders.
- as a verb subst. thus عَلَى , what is (it)? so عَلَى .
- \*) When is without a vowel it has a point beneath the , thus thus Ruth 2. 11, 13.

- 73. Interrogatives are sometimes used for indefinite pronouns.
  - 74. Relative pronouns.

The usual form is ;, sometimes , for both genders and numbers.

This, may be prefixed to a pro. or follow it, but is always joined to the beginning of a word as an inseparable particle. Thus סֿה, or בּיִּ סִיּה, or בִּיִּ סִיּה, or בִּיִּ סִיּה.

It may also be joined to a demonstrative, \_, L'a.

These forms are only used when the relative refers to the antecedent.

# Chap. III. The verb.

- 75. The verb is regarded by grammarians as the most important of the parts of speech in Syriac, and in lexicons is generally put as the radical form from which related nouns etc. have been derived.
- 76. Verbs are distinguished as primitives and derivatives. The latter are again divided into verbals, denominatives and departiculatives, according as they are derived from verbs, nouns, or particles. The two last subdivisions are of most recent origin, at least, so it is supposed, but the primitives are most numerous.
- 77. 1) Verbals, are merely the conjugations derived from the root or peal form, such as paal, ethpaal etc.

- 2) Denominatives, are thought to have been derived from nouns, as to gild, from to gild, to gild.
- 3) Departiculatives, or those from particles, are but few, as , to put under from A, under.
- 78. The primitive form is considered to be the 3 sing. m. pret. peal. and consists of three consonants, pronounced as one syll.; as (ktal), and therefore having but one vow. which may be u or e, but is generally a; the e is more frequent in intransitive verbs. Examples are, in u, (ktal) and in e, (ktal) and in e, (ktal) and therefore having but one vow. which may be u or e, but is generally a; the e is more frequent in intransitive verbs. Examples are, in u, (ktal) and in e, (ktal) and in e, (ktal) is generally e. [See Table P. e. for the usual personal inflexions.]
- 79. The derivatives of verbs, or conjugations, are variously enumerated. The most frequent are the eight which follow in pairs.

Peal من active, and Ethpeel من passive.

Paël من — Ethpaal من — Aphel من — Ethtaphal من — Shaphel من — Eshtaphal من — — Eshtaphal من — —

- 80. The passive conjugations all begin with the prefix 21 and all except Ethpeel end with  $\alpha$  in the last syll. [See Table P. b. for the usual conjugational peculiarities, or temporal inflexions.]
- 81. Verbs are either regular or irregular; we shall first treat of regular verbs.
- 82. In verbs, whether regular or irregular, the tenses formed by inflexion are but two, preterite and future.

There are also an imperative, an infinitive, and a participle, which are of course treated as moods.

Various tenses are formed with the aid of auxiliary verbs, and pronouns. Thus from the part. (by means of pronouns), a present active and passive is formed: e. g. مَنْ بَرُهُ, thou art slaying; مُنْ بُرُهُ, thou art being slain. By means of the p. and substantive verb, we get an imperfect; e. g. مَنْ بَرُهُ, they were slaying. By means of the substantive verb joined to the pret. in the same number, gender, and person we get a pluperfect, e. g. مَنْ مَنْ بُرُهُ, he had slain.\*)

83. A paradigm of the regular verb is presented in Tab. A. 1), and the remaining paradigms will follow it in the order of reference, except A. 2).

# Observations on the regular verb.

A. The principal form, or Peal.

- 84. It must be remembered that besides the common form in , e. g. , there is a second in , e. g. , and a third in , e. g. , as already stated in Sec. 78.
- 85. Some verbs have forms in both and , whereby the meaning is sometimes varied (see No. 78.).
- 86. The Preterite Peal, is inflected by attaching suffixes to the end of the word, and varying the vowel as it may be necessary.

The suffixes are mostly fragmentary pronouns. The following occur in all preterites.

<sup>\*)</sup> See more on the tenses in Sec. 204 seqq.

The line attached to the suffix, here represents the unchanging root, or ground form.

- Obs. 1) Some forms are not distinguished in pronunciation, though they are in writing, as  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ . Some however pronounce  $\sqrt{3}$  as if written  $\sqrt{3}$  at  $\sqrt{3}$  as if written with a final consonant y,  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $\sqrt{3}$  or German j,  $\sqrt{3}$  talj.
- 2) Where the form regularly has ', the form regularly has ', but in 1 and 3 sing. f. has ' like the other.
- 3) In most verbs, some of the persons have two forms, as in the previous table, the 1 and 3 pl.
- 4) Sometimes the 3 pl. loses final in m., and in f.
- 5) Ribui may be attached to some plural forms, especially those last mentioned, as مركب , they slew, for مركب , or مركب .
- 9) The term. of the 1 pl. —, generally has no vowel, but may have one, it is however rarely occurs.
  - 87. The Future Peal, singular.

This has not only some suffixes, but prefixes, joined to the root, generally after its vowel has been changed to ". These prefixes take the vowel", thus in the

Obs. In intransitive verbs the root is either من or for fut. and not مند. There are a few exceptions, as المند fut. مند to labour; مند fut. مند to make; من to buy. [This obs. only applies to regular verbs.] 88. Fut. Peal Plural.

This is similarly formed by prefixes, and suffixes which are added after rejecting the vowel from the root, except in 1 pers.: thus — in the Plu.

Obs. Some verbs admit apocope in the fut. but less frequently than those in the cognate dialects: thus— load becomes lad, load, lad etc.

89. The Imperative, Peal:

This is regularly formed by adding its terminations to the root of the fut. Let. The exceptions are mostly the same as in the future. (See no. 87) Its forms are —

### 90. The Infinitive, Peal.

This is mostly formed by prefixing the syll. to the root; thus — " and very rarely and this to this form is frequently prefixed. The infinitive of all other conjugations ends in in the absolute form.

# 91. The Participle, Peal.

This is both active or Poel, and passive or Peil, in the regular verb. But in verbs denoting sensations and affections etc., the passive form may have an active meaning as holding, taking hold of etc.

The present tense is formed out of the participle\*) in this manner —

Obs. The passive or Pe il p. often has after the first consonant, especially in intransitive verbs, verbs which begin with 1, etc.

# B. The remaining conjugations.

# 92. Ethpeel.

This form is generally the passive of Peal, but is sometimes used for that of Aphel, particularly when Peal is intransitive or obsolete.

<sup>\*)</sup> Like the english He is killing etc.

- 1) Most passives have a reflexive meaning.
- 2) If the 1 rad. is a sibilant, it is transposed with the 2 of the prefix 21, and that is then written after 1, and 2 after 3, thus [7], Ethpe. [7]; [1]; [2]. Ethpe. [7], instead of [7]2], [2].
- 3) In the fut. Pe. and Ethpe. \* is sometimes found under preformatives, but recent editors have corrected the passages where this occurs.
- 4) The verb man, in a peculiar manner, takes for in the last syll. of Ethpe. thus, but its inf. is reg. in Acts 5. 29.
  - 93. Pael and Ethpaal.
- 1) In all their forms these conjugations have the vowel vowel vunder the 1 rad., and this vis sometimes accompanied by 1, e. g. المناب بالإلى المناب المناب
- 2) Where Pe. is intransitive, Pa. is transitive; but when Pe. is transitive, Pa. either intensifies the meaning, or has a causative signification, as \*\*\lambda\_m, to seal; \*\*\lambda\_m, to cause to seal. Frequently however, there is no difference perceptible.
- 3) Ethpa is often identified in meaning with Pe., and sometimes has an active, or a reflexive sense; e. g. , to understand, , to sanctify one self.
  - 4) The rule given in sec. 92, 2) holds in Ethpa.
- 5) When the 3 rad. is a guttural, the pret. and imp. of Pa. often have for in the last syll. to conquer.
- 6) When the 3 rad. is a guttural or ;, the masculine participles act. and pass. of Pa. are alike. The f. sing. and m. sing. emph. of the part. are always

alike, thus, المحمّد is either f. sing. or m. emph.; but in the f. emph. the difference is plain, thus, e. g. اعمرة act., and اعمرة pass.

- 7) The preformatives of the fut. Pa. are without vowels, except 1. The same is also true of Shaph. and other unusual conjugations.
- 8) All forms of the pret., imp., and fut. Ethpe. which have vunder the 1 rad., are like the corresponding forms in Ethpaal.
  - 94. Aphel and Ethtaphal.
- 1) The characteristic pappears whenever there is no pref. and even when there is, its vow. remains.
- 2) Aph. renders transitive a verb which is intransitive in Pe., and it makes a transitive verb causative. Sometimes, however, Aph. is intransitive, or both trans. and intrans. e. g. 

  1 to cause to reign, or to reign.
- 3) Ethtaph. the pass. of Aph., is not very frequent; in it the characteristic 1 of Aph. becomes  $\angle$ , e. g.  $\times$ , by a law of assimilation.
- 4) The remarks in Sec. 93. 5) 6) apply to Aphel and Ethtaphal.
- 5) In the infin., fut., and p., (of irregular verbs especially) the pref. 1 is often retained after preformatives.
- 6) مكس with under 1, may be considered as an irregular Aph.; المكس however may be called a Pe. with prosthetic, inasmuch as it is found only in the pretand imp.
  - 7) Ethpe. is generally used for the pass. of Aph.

- 8) The characteristic و ما المحافظ for علم المحافظ for علم المحافظ علم المحافظ علم المحافظ علم المحافظ المحاف
- 9) Two forms of imp. Ethtaph. appear, مركوكرا and which some writers prefer the first, and others the second.
- 10) In the 2 sing. and plur. of the fut., the 2 which characterises Ethtaph. disappears.
  - 95. Shaphel and Eshtaphal.
- 1) Shaphel has  $\mathcal{L}$  for its characteristic, and agrees in form and meaning with Aph. Sec. 93. 5), 6) holds good of this conjug. also.
- 2) In Eshtaph. the pref.  $\triangle$  is transposed with  $\angle$  of the preformative  $\angle$ 1, in all the forms.
  - 3) The obs. in Sec. 94. 9) applies to Eshtaphal.
- 4) The conjug. Shaph. is generally given by grammarians, and in all lexicons as a quadriliteral.\*) In verbs it might easily be mistaken for a triliteral, as محمد from محمد. So also when a guttural falls out, as sometimes occurs; e. g. inf. محمد from محمد from محمد from محمد from محمد from محمد أله المحمد أ

Conjugations which more rarely occur.

- 96. These are so much like Pa. Aph. Shaph. and their passives as not to require a separate paradigm. In signification they mostly follow the same analogy.
- 97. The irregular or unusual conjugations are as follows: —

Palel and Ethpalal, as أَجْنِهُ لَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ

<sup>\*)</sup> In the lexicons therefore, it must be sought for under ----

Pealel and Ethpealal, as مكمكم , مأكسين .

Palpel and Ethpalpal, of verbs معدم and عنه, as معدم from عنه.

Pauel and Ethpaual, as بَاعِدُ and يَاعِدُ عُونِ عُلِي اللهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِيهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلِيهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ

Parel and Ethparal, as Jis, sittle.

Pali and Ethpali, as محكة, ممكة المادة علم المادة المادة

Palen and Ethpalan, from nouns, as and and all all.

Maphel and Ethmaphal, as from .

Saphel and Estaphal, as عَنْ عَنْ بَيْ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ عَنْ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلِيمُ وَلَّهِ عَلَيْهِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلِي الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلِيْعِلَّامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعِلَّامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعِلْمِ الْعِلَى الْعِلْمِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعِلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعَلَامِ الْعِلَامِ الْعِلَامِ الْ

Taphel and Ethtaphal, as جَرْبُطِ, بِحِرْبُطِ, بِحِرْبُطِ.

#### Pluriliterals.

98. These are mostly traceable to triliteral roots; some are from nouns, and others from foreign nouns and verbs, as 1000, from 100, from 100,

### Guttural verbs.

- 99. These may be classed according as the 1, 2, or 3 rad. is a guttural. Verbs  $1 \le a$  and  $1 \le b$  belong to quiescents. They differ but little from regular verbs. In Pe. fut. and imp. they generally have a in the last syll., but some have a; others have both a and a. Verbs  $a \ge a$  always have a. In the p. act. Pe. and those conjugations which have a (Ethpe. Pa. Aph. and Shaph.) these verbs have a.
- The analogy of these verbs is followed by المَحْرِ, المِحْرِ, المُحْرِ, المِحْرِ, المُحْرِ, ا

Tab. B. gives a paradigm of

#### Verbs with suffixes.

100. These suffixes are fragmentary pronouns. They are joined principally to transitive verbs, and all infinitives, because they\*) may have the power of substantives.

The changes of form in the verb with suffixes are the same in all verbs except "p, to which a special paradigm will be assigned.

### 101. The usual Rules for Suffixes.

- 1) The suffix cannot be of the same person as the verb except in the 3 sing.
- 2) Some persons of the verb have two forms of suffix, a longer and a shorter one.
- 3) A verb ending in a vow. takes a suff. without one, and a verb ending in a cons. takes a suff. with a connecting vowel.
- 4) All forms ending in  $\subset$ , and the 2 sing. m. and 3 pl. f. pret. have  $\stackrel{\circ}{\_}$  for the connecting vowel.

The verbal suffixes are as follows.

1. With a consonant preceding:

Sing.

Plu.

1. c. g. 
$$u^{\frac{r}{2}}$$
 (in imp.  $u^{\frac{r}{2}}$ )

2.  $\begin{cases} m. & +\frac{r}{2} \\ f. & u^{\frac{r}{2}} \end{cases}$ 

1.  $\frac{r}{2}$  (in imp.  $u^{\frac{r}{2}}$ )

2.  $\frac{r}{2}$  (in imp.  $u^{\frac{r}{2}}$ )

3.  $\frac{r}{2}$  (in imp.  $u^{\frac{r}{2}}$ )

3.  $\frac{r}{2}$  (in imp.  $u^{\frac{r}{2}}$ )

2. In 2. m. sing. 3 f. pl. pret. and with - final.

<sup>\*)</sup> i. e. the infinitives.

3. With a vowel preceding:

For the regular verb with suffixes see Tab. C. and are not used as affixes.

When participles have affixes, they follow the rule of nouns.

Pronouns with prepositions may be used in some cases instead of suffixes.

102. The Tenses: the Preterite with Suffixes.

The changes of the pret. relate principally to vowels.

The vowel changes are chiefly transpositions.

Verbs in e generally have e where those in a retain the vow. of the root, but sometimes those in e take a.

Verbs \( \subset \) and \( \subset \) are easily compared with \( \subset \), for wherever \( \sigma \) is without a vow., \( \) retains its \( \sigma \), and \( \sigma \) its \( \sigma \); but when \( \sigma \) has \( \sigma \), so have \( \) and \( \sigma \).

Pa. Aph. and Shaph. retain the 1 vow., but change the second (\*) whenever Pe. changes \*.

After the form is taken, and therefore in 2 sing. f. pret.; but after verbs ending in servile ; which is true of all moods and tenses. The 3 f. pl. indeed takes the connecting vow. f., but in a shorter form without a vowel.

Some passive forms in an active sense take suffixes.

103. The Future with Suffixes.

The forms which end in 3 rad. reject the vow. of the last syll., except in 2 pl., before which it remains. Forms ending in  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  remain unchanged, but connect the suffix by means of  $\overset{\circ}{-}$ .

The \_ of 3 f. sing. often falls away before suffixes.

In the 2 m. sing.  $\Box$  is sometimes inserted between the suff. and the verb.

There are two forms of 2 f. sing. with suffixes; as

Sometimes the vow. connecting forms in - is for.

[Other observations might be made, some of which will be suggested by a study of the paradigm, and others will occur in practice.]

104. The Imperative with Suffixes.

The imp., whether its vow. be a, e, or u, does not change it in the sing. The m. inserts  $\omega$  between the verb and the suff. which becomes  $\omega v$ , etc.

in Pe. the vow. is transposed from the 2. to the 1. rad.

A paragogic form occurs, مِحْمُونُونِي.

105. The infinitive with suffixes.

Infinitives can take the suffixes of both nouns and

verbs. In Pe. the last vow. is thrown out except with and and when the final vow. is \(^2.

In the remaining conjugations  $\angle$  is added after  $\mathring{\circ}$  before suffixes; thus, inf.  $3 \mathring{\circ} \mathring{\circ} \mathring{\circ} \mathring{\circ} \mathring{\circ} \circ \circ$ .

## Irregular or Imperfect Verbs.

- 106. Irregular verbs are of two kinds; those in which the irregularity consists in contraction, and those in which it arises from the use of quiescents. These must be carefully distinguished from defective verbs. Verbs doubly imperfect, or in which anomalies happen to two consonants, follow the rules for the others.
- 107. We shall commence with verbs Pe nun (-) or those whose initial is -, a letter which often falls out in conjugation. For a paradigm of these verbs, see Tab. D.

# 108. Observations on verbs Pe nun, "=.

- 1) Where nun comes at the end of a syll. and is at the same time without a vow. it falls away; so also when it is an initial in imp. Peal.
- 2) The fut. and imp. Pe. take the same vow. as the reg. verbs with a few exceptions. Thus some have a for u, as a, others have a or u, and others e.
- 3) Ethpe. Pa. and Ethpa. are reg. but Shaph. Aph. and Ethtaph. drop the initial -.

- 5) When the 3 rad. is  $\square$  or 2, it produces no anomaly; but the 3 rad.  $\square$  is sometimes occult even though written, as p. p. f. of p.
- 6) The  $\leq$  of  $\leq 1$ , to go, is occult, as often as 1 would have no vow., and this verb is for the most part treated as a verb  $\leq$ .
- 7) Sometimes the characteristic 1 of Aph. is retained, and على falls out, as الماء from الماء. The form معمد is properly the 2 sing. f. fut. of معمد , Ethpa., for

## 109. Verbs Double ee (").

Verbs with the 2 rad. repeated, are represented in Tab. E.

- 1) These verbs often lose one of their last consonants, especially in Pe. (except. p. pass.), Aph., Ethtaph., Shaph., and Eshtaph. When the contraction takes place, the verb is treated as a biliteral.
  - 2) The vow. of the fut. and imp. is either u or a.
- 3) The act. part. Pe. changes its 2 rad. into 1, which is pronounced like ... When the word receives additions at the end, the 1 falls away. Thus \_\_\_\_\_\_, plu. \_\_\_\_\_\_, plu. \_\_\_\_\_\_, to handle. The p. pass. is reg. except that sometimes it is written with v under the 1 rad., \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Ethpe., Pa., and Ethpa., are reg., but for the two latter, Palp. and Ethpalp., and sometimes, Pau. and Ethpau. are used.
- 5) Verbs with 1 for 2 and 3 rad., and 4, follow the rules for quiescents.

- 6) After the prefixes of Aph., 1 is sometimes retained; and in participles the mid. rad. is sometimes written, but occult or unpronounced.
- 7) Maphel ﴿ for ﴿ is from ﴾. The form is singular, (its pass. p. occurs in Jude v. 8.), and is a Shaphel formed from Palpel.
- 8) Before the last letter, 1 is sometimes inserted after contraction, as in from pensation for the letter which is dropped.
- 9) The form منتد, (3 Esd. 5. 65), is referred to عدم, for منتد .
  - 110. Verbs Pe olaph, "La.

Verbs with 1 for 1 rad. are exhibited in Tab. F.

- 2) In the inf. and fut. Pe., when the 2 vow. is \*, 1 quiesces in \*, and when it is \*, 1 quiesces in \*. Exceptions are rare, as [5], \], \[5].
- 3) In the fut., 1 generally, but not always, remains after preformatives, except in the 1 sing. where it always falls out.
- 4) In Ethpe. the vow. of the 1 rad. is given to 2 of the pref. and 1 quiesces in it. In the 1 sing. and 3 f. sing. pret., and in the imp. this vow. is  $\alpha$ , and elsewhere e. The same analogy is followed in Pa. (where 1 sometimes falls out), and in Ethpaal.

- - 111. Verbs Pe olaph, continued.
- 1) The verbs 1 and 121, reject 1 in the imp. which is therefore 1, 12, 2 etc.
- 2) Besides Ethpe., there is another form in which the 1 rad. 1, is changed into 2, thus, مرايات for المارية. This form is most common in the verb
- 3) اِحال changes i into نه in Aph. instead of o, thus ما المحال fut. المحال .
- 4) in Aphel, by taking a as prefix, and changing 1 into ...
- 5) Verbs with 6 for 1 and 2 rad. resemble verbs in one respect. In the pret. imp. and p. p. Pe. 6 is not permitted to remain destitute of a vow. This vowel is assigned to the previous consonant when there is one: thus 6 for 6 and 6 and 6 (Heb. 2. 6.) 'that thou hast remembered him'.
- 6) [ [ [ Mat. 25. 16.] is Ethtaph.: and [ Mat. 7. 34.], is a denominative from [ [ There is some doubt respecting [ [ Wat. 25]] which might come from [ [ 2 a Taphel form of [ ] ]. This opinion is supported both by the Arabic and the Chaldee.]

## 112. Verbs Pe yud (").

Verbs with  $\searrow$  for initial letter are exhibited in Tab. G. These verbs closely resemble verbs 2 %.

- 1) Where would be without a vow. one is supplied in the pret. imp. and pp.
- 2) In the inf. and fut., becomes 1 and quiesces in .

  The 1 fut. sing. is therefore
- 3) Except in verbs p' and gutturals, the final vow. of the pret. is  $\hat{}$ , as  $\hat{}$ .
- 4) In the fut. it is regularly , but عبي rejects عبر and has `in both the syllables thus, عبي and يزع and 'I will sit'. Mat. 25, 31; Isa. 14, 13.
  - 5) Ethpe. follows rule 1; thus ; Psalm 87. 4. 5.
- 6) Where the 1 rad. of the perfect or regular verb has a vow. in Ethpe., the \_ of this class of verbs has one, and the forms are regular. Thus, 3 sing. f. pret.
- 7) Pa. and Ethpa. are regular, but seldom occur, e. g. 🚉, 'to bear', 'to carry'.
- 8) In Aph. Shaph. and their passives, becomes o, as it is there are some exceptions; see 113. 2).

## 113. Verbs Pe yud, continued.

- 1) In the pp. Pe. is sometimes used for Rom. 2. 16. instructed.
- 2) Some verbs retain نه in Aph. as المناع بين Psalm 22. 17, Gen. 21. 7.

- 3) Some verbs reject  $\_$  before preformatives (112, 4), and in the imp., thus  $\checkmark$ ,  $\_$ ,  $\_$ , from  $\checkmark$ , and  $\_$ . Compare verbs Pe nun. Sec. 108.
- 4) Maphel occurs, but rejects \_\_\_, as in pass. مناه from مناه المناه ال
- 5) The form [3], Psalm 18. 19. is by some considered as Aphel of [3]; so Opitius Syriasmus Restitutus p. 139. But it is better to regard it as from [3].
- 6) The Peal conjugation of presents several peculiarities —
- a. The middle radical, a, gives its vowel to when it would be without one. When however would have a vowel, the forms are regular: e.g. عمد, محمد, محمد etc.
- b. The same principle also applies when affixes are used, hence with a suff. About becomes About; e. g. about 'She gave him.' about, becomes about, e. g. and becomes the contraction of the contraction of
- c. When therefore on closes a syllable, and commences one, on is movable, or has its consonantal power; so also when both and on have vowels, as in محمد .
- 114. Verbs Ee olaph, (or with 1 for the 2 rad., L".) Tab. H.
  - 1) When the 1 rad. would be without a vow., it takes that of 1 which quiesces in it, thus المار, المار, المار ; for etc.
  - 2) These verbs are few in number, have \* for their vow., and are intransitive.

- 3) In Pa. and Ethpa. 1 is generally changed into , but sometimes remains, as , size. Some verbs have both forms.
  - 115. Verbs Ee olaph continued.
- 1) In Ethpe. and Aph. the 2 rad. 1 is sometimes dropped, as ناوحد
- 3) Sometimes a vow. is inserted instead of this as علياء.
- 4) Great diversity of spelling obviously occurs in these verbs, which however generally exhibit an in Peal (except p. p.) and Ethpeal. See Schaaf's Lexicon. S. v.
- 116. Verbs Ee van and Ee ynd (having o or for 2 rad.) Tab. I.
- 1) Verbs and and differ from each other but slightly, and are therefore treated together in the paradigm, where their differences can be readily compared.
- 2) Their differences belong to Pe. alone, in other conjugations the forms are alike.
  - 117. Verbs " .. Peal and Ethpeel.
- 1) In the pret and inf. the second radical quiesces in ', and falls out in writing.
- 2) In the imp. and fut. quiesces in \* and is constantly written.
- 3) In the inf. and fut. (except 1 sing.) the preformatives have generally no vowel.

- 4) In the p. act., o becomes 1, and is pronounced as , thus غيث, qo-yem. But when additions are made by inflection etc. o becomes and quiesces in as اعتداد.
  - 5) In the p. p. o falls out, and the form is
- 5) In Ethpe., و becomes and quiesces in ; the 2 of the pref. is doubled, thus منافر (in forms commencing with 2 this does not appear); when the 1 rad. is a sibilant, it is not transposed, thus, عنافر المنافرة (The inf. is عنافر المنافرة).

### 118. Verbs Ee van continued.

- 2) In Aph. و falls out, and the vow. is \* quiescing in \_, except in inf. and pp. when the vow. is ', as معمّع , معمّع .
- 3) The preformatives of the inf. fut. and pe. take no vow.; this does not apply to the fut. singular.
  - 4) Ethtaphal is like Ethpeel in form throughout.
- 5) Shaph. and Eshtaph. seem not to occur, but Palpel and Ethpalpel are often met with, as المادة عن المادة بالمادة والمادة وا

## 119. Verbs Ee vau continued.

- 1) A number of these verbs are reg. as —
- a. All with 3 rad. 1 or , as lon, appletc.
- b. Some which are inflected both ways with different meanings: thus ; , ; ; ; ; , , ; , etc.
- c. Many others as war, 103, or 2, etc.

- 2) Rules 117. 3) and 118. 3) are sometimes violated.
- 3) The من of Aph. sometimes falls out, as in إِنْ عند which becomes إِنْ عند الله ع

# 120. Verbs Ee yud (ت).

- 1) These verbs resemble the last in all conjugations except Peal.
- 2) Peal is like them in the inf. and act. pp., thus, inf. معشر, act. p. مالة.
  - 3) In the other moods and tenses \_ quiesces in \*.
  - 4) معد and عدم have the fut. like verbs عدم.

## 121. Verbs Ee yud, continued.

- 1) The verb منا with with movable, rejects it when the 1 rad. is without a vow. on the addition of preformatives, or the insertion of 1 after them: thus, inf. منائل منا منائل منائل المنافقة على المنا
- 2) sometimes falls out when without a pref.: the vow. is then remitted to the previous letter; as \_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_. The place of \_ is supplied in p. Pe. Matth. 15, 27, by 1, thus \_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_.
- 3) On the addition of suffixes, the o in Pe. pret. and inf., and the u in the imp. and fut. can neither be rejected nor transposed.

## 122. Further remarks on verbs and in.

- 2) For example, verbs " have in the pret. and inf. Pe., the others and ; verbs " have or in the

fut. Pe., the others and . Other differences will present themselves to the student.

123. Verbs Lomad olaph and Lomad yud. Tab. K.

Verbs with the 3 rad. quiescent are mostly ""; a few are ", and differ from the others for the most part in Pe. only. Verbs " are reg. [But some are both " and " as مقد and مثل and مثل and مثل and مثل and مثل and مثل and المثل and المثل and المثل المث

## 124. Verbs "p and ">, continued.

- 1) The 3 rad. | becomes quiescing in \*, in the pret. of all conjugations except Pe. Only in the 3 sing. f. is movable.
- 2) In the 3 Pe. f. pret. paragogic, takes a vow., as
- 3) In Pe., the 3 rad. only appears in the 3 sing. m. pret., the inf., some persons of the fut. and the participle.
- 4) In short, whenever 1 would not be final, it becomes or o in the inf. and imp.; and in the fut. also, except the 3 fem. sing. of all conjugations.
- 5) The vow. changes which occur in this class of verbs are numerous, and hence the 2 rad. is followed by movable, by \*, by °, by \* quiescing in •, and by \*. The various cases are sooner learned from the table than from a detailed enumeration, which only serves to perplex the learner, who had better carefully commit the paradigm to memory.

## 125. Verbs "p and , continued.

- - 2) Verbs of this class are mostly intransitive in Peal.
- 4) Those which have also p for 2 rad. follow the rules for verbs "p; these however, refer the vow. of the mid. rad. to the 1 rad., as \_p, \_p.
- 5) Some verbs ending in 1, occur in Pa. and Ethpa. alone, and are conjugated like gutturals, so that 1 neither suffers rejection nor permutation. [Sec. 99. 3)] They only resemble verbs "in referring the vow. of the 3 rad. to the second, when that is without one.
- 6) I sometimes remains before suffixes: thus Acts 17. 14.
- 7) Some persons of the verb have a double form, which is worthy of notice, because in the 3 pret. and the 2 imp. pl. with the term. , the previous o is movable as, object. In the f. of the same persons with the termin.

## 126. Verbs "p and "s continued.

1) When a present tense is formed by means of a part and pron., 1 is exchanged for , and generally quiesces in : thus, —

Sing.

3. { m. اِدْاِ اِلْهِ ْ.
 f. اِدْاِ الْهُ ْ.

Plu.

- 2) The p. p. Pe. is sometimes reg., as, اشعر بين بين بين المعادية .
- 3) The verb is sometimes loses , as [3] for and .
  - 4) Some other irregularities occur, as الكولة for عنايا.
- 5) lon is regular in the fut., loni, lonz etc. [but see 88. Obs.] There is however a form lonz, lonz, to be met with in some editions of the N. T.
  - 127. Verbs "with suffixes. Tab. L.
- 2) In the inf., is exchanged for which is movable, except before and which follow the last rule.
- 3) Forms in j change i into , but retain the vow. as , i.
- 4) Forms in o change o for oo , as مراً , and sometimes retain ا as مراً ما .
- 5) Forms in \_\* either drop \*, and \_ is then movable, or both remain, and the term. is added to the form as it is, or \_ is inserted before the suff.; thus, \_\_\_\_\_\_ pret. Pa., \_\_\_\_\_\_ imp. Pe., or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imp. Pe.

- 6) Forms in مه become مه as معنا. ناسته عنا الله عنا الله عنا الله عنه عنه الله عنه
- 7) In many cases the analogy of the reg. verb is followed.
  - 128. Verbs "with suffixes, continued.
- 1) Respecting some of the forms there is a difference of opinion, which leads to various modes of attaching the suffixes by different writers. This circumstance may cause a little difficulty at first, as also what follows:—
- 2) The same writers do not always follow one rule. This arises either from uncertainty in regard to the rules, or from differences in the manuscripts which they consulted.
- 3) Such verbs as المنظم never reject the final 1, and its vow. when suffixes are added; but when the 2 rad. would be without a vow., it takes that of the third. Thus عدادت etc.
  - 129. Verbs doubly imperfect.

These are of various kinds; as 1) verbs عمل الله عمل الله عمل الله على الل

130. Verbs defective.

پاڑے and ایک only occur in p. Pe. act. so also اُرْف convenit.

has no Pe. fut. which is supplied by verb which occurs only in the fut. and infinitive.

is used impersonally in the 3 pret. and fut. f. sing. and f. p. active.

occurs only in the pret. and p. Pe.; other forms are borrowed from مين (according to the general opinion), inf. منسف , imp. منسف fut. منسف , Aph. منسف , p. منسف . Ethpa. however is complete

## Chap. IV. The Noun.

(Including Adjectives, Numerals etc.)

- 131. In treating of nouns we shall speak of their gender, origin, number, and states; of their union with suffixes, and declensions; and of anomalous nouns and numerals.
- 132. Gender. We shall commence with observations upon the Gender of nouns.
  - 1) This is either masculine or feminine. Some nouns are common, or either masculine or feminine. There is no neuter gender in Syriac.
  - 2) The signification of many nouns determines their gender.

Therefore, names and appellations of men are masculine. So also are those of nations, mountains, rivers, and months even when they have a feminine form. The names and appellations of women, regions, cities, islands, and such members of the body as are double, are feminine.

- 3) The f. has two forms, which in ordinary cases suffice to indicate the gender. These forms are called the absolute and the emphatic states. Thus, those which in the st. absol. sing. end in 1, 5, 4, or which in st. emph. sing. have 12 servile, are fem. But as some have no st. absol. and the form 12 may include a rad. cons., this rule although general, is not infallible.
- 4) Some names of animals, the numerals from 20 to 100, and some others, are either m. or f., and their gender can be determined only by practice, and the connection in which they stand.
- 5) Some nouns m. have a f. form as امِسخ, المِسة, but here the 2 belongs to the root. (Sec. 132, 3).
- 6) Some nouns are f. when their form does not show it, as المُعَمَّدُ , etc.
- 7) Foreign words are generally of the same gender as their originals, but not always. Neuters are mostly f., but often masculine.
  - 133. The origin of nouns.
- 1) Many are derived from Greek, or Latin, of which the first very often retain their form, the latter generally change it.
- 2) Syriac nouns are either primitives or derivatives.
- 3) Derivatives are either from nouns or verbs; a few are composite.
  - 134. Primitive nouns.
- 1) These are especially such as relate to simple notions, and to common objects. They are not all underived from

other parts of speech, but their origin is obscure, and hence they are called primitives.

- 2) In many respects primitives and derivatives coincide.
  134. Derivatives.
- 1) Those from the Gr. change  $\eta \varsigma$  into  $\mathring{l}$  or  $\mathring{l}'$ ,  $\eta$  into  $\mathring{l}$  or  $\mathring{l}'$ ,  $o\varsigma$  into  $\mathring{l}$  or it remains unchanged,  $o\nu$  generally remains, other terminations vary in their form.
- 2) Verbal nouns are either active or passive. Those commonly said to come from participles, are used to describe either the agent, or the patient: those from infinitives describe an action, attribute etc.
- 3) A noun with the form of an abstract may be concrete.
- \*) The portion relating to nouns derived from verbs has been reduced to the smallest possible compass, and would have been omitted but for the fact that this mode of treating nouns is so general. I see no reason why we should not adopt the same principles of derivation in regard to the Heb., Syr., and other Shemitic languages as we do in regard to Greek etc. Supposing the nouns to be derived from roots, all that need be understood by the sections on derivation, is that there is a certain analogy and resemblance between the forms of many nouns and verbs. We are not always required to believe that the historical theory of derivations is the true one. At the same time, there can be no doubt, that various participles

136. Derivatives from the regular verb, continued.

137. Derivatives from infinitives etc.

The forms under this head are مِهُوكِم , مُهُوكِم , مِهُوكِم , مِهُوكُم , مِهُوكِم , مِهُوكُم , مِهُوكِم , مِه

138. Derivatives from participles.

These are numerous, and are assigned to most of the conjugations. Thus to Pa. are assigned the forms—

112,25, 12,25, 12,25, etc.; to Aph. 2,25, 22,25 etc.; to Shaph. 2,25 etc. Besides which there are such forms as 12,25, 12,25, 12,25, 12,25.

[We have indicated the principal forms under which the noun appears, but we prefer to regard them as separate offshoots from their respective roots, and not as mere derivatives from certain inflexions of the verb.]

140. Quadriliterals.

These mostly follow the analogy of the previous classes; but it is to be observed that many of them are of foreign origin.

Obs. A few nouns are met with, which appear to have prefixed and are compared with the Heb. Fut. e. g. المستحدة, مستحدة, and المستحدة.

and infinitives have been transformed into nouns, with or without a change of form. There are cases also in which verbs have been undeniably formed from nouns.

141. Derivatives referred to the irregular verb.

According to the theory of Hoffmann and others, these differ from the preceding only in following their characteristic pecularities. It will not be necessary to specify all the forms, but merely such as deviate from the types exhibited in the preceding particulars.

142. Derivatives from irregular verbs, continued.

Nouns said to be derived from verbs of the last class, are not only numerous, but exhibit great variety of form.

143. Derivatives from irregular verbs, continued. Verbs "ا and المنار, as منار, امْلِمَ and المنار, ومنار المنار, الم

There is a large number of nouns very variously formed which is referred to this class of verbs.

144. Derivatives from verbs doubly imperfect.

These nouns correspond to verbs of the same class, and their peculiarities of form arise from the fact that more than one of their radicals is liable to change or quiescence.

Thus احْدَى نَا is referred to الْحَامِ, الْمُحَامِ to الْحَامِ, الْمُحَامِ to الْحَامِ, الْمُحَامِ to الْحَامِ, الْمُحَامِ to الْحَامِ.

### 145. Denominatives.

Among denominatives are included not only nouns derived from primitives but from derivatives. Many diminutives belong to this class, as well as such forms as المُعَامِدُةُ , عَدْمُ فَا اللهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللّ

#### 146. Denominatives continued.

Many words of this class are concretes, and especially adjectives. It includes patronymics and gentile nouns, as well as not a few from Gr. originals, some of which undergo changes more or less marked.

#### 147. Diminutives.

Some have thought that the use of these was introduced after the Peshito version was made, because where this has the ordinary form the Philoxenian frequently has diminutives. They have the term. , , , , or insert o before the term. Such are place, paid, paid, paid.

## 148. Composite nouns.

### 149. Number.

- 1) Besides the sing. and plu. the Syr. has a dual which is indicated by the term. —, and only occurs in the words —; و المحافية بالمحافية بالمحاف
  - 2) The pl. m. ends in  $\stackrel{\tau}{\leftarrow}$ , but when the last rad. is a quiescent it falls away, and the term. is  $\stackrel{\tau}{\leftarrow}$  as  $\stackrel{\tau}{\leftarrow}$ .

- 3) Nouns f. have pl. (which is substituted for sing.

  1. If the sing. ends in i or o, the vow. falls out, and

  1. or o becomes movable, as مُنْهُ , رُحْمُ , بُحْمُ , مُنْهُ .
  - 150. Remarks on nouns.
- 1) Some nouns m. have pl. of fem. form, as المنظمة pl. المنظمة إلى المنظمة ال

- 4) Some have two forms of pl. with different meanings, as إِكْمَا pl. اِكْمَانَ , a maidservant, pl. إِنْكَا , the arm.
  - 5) اِجْهُ has pl. اِجْهُ and اِنْجُةُ: الْجُهُ pl. اَجُسَعُ اللَّهُ اللَّ
- 6) Some have a different pl. when used metaphorically, as المارية, المارية, وفد. The same is commonly said of المارية, but the rule will not hold good in many cases.
- 7) Composite nouns may form the pl. in three ways. a. The pl. term. is added to the last word as مَا عَلَيْنَ ; or b. to the first as in المُعْلَة.
- 8) Some insert and some o before the term. of pl. as الْمُحُوِّةِ, الْمُحُدِّةِ, الْمُحُدِّةِ. Others insert مع الْمُورِّةِ الْمُحَدِّةِ.
- 9) When a final rad. ع falls out in the sing. before the f. term., it generally reappears in the pl.; as الْمَعْمِ, الْمُعْمِ, الْمُعْمِ ا

- 10) Some nouns have no pl. form, and others no sing.; as المقدة, عدم . Some are alike in sing. and pl., except in the pointing; as المقدة pl. المقدة . Some always have ribui whether sing. or pl. as المقدة, المقدة . The form المحددة is written either with or without ribui, and is construed both as sing. and pl.
- - 151. Remarks, continued.
- 1) Not only are proper names and appellatives borrowed from Gr. but certain plural forms, chiefly nomand acc. which are employed without regard to their original intention. Here  $\alpha\iota$  becomes  $\mathfrak{J}$ ; and  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ , to this there are some exceptions. The form  $\mathfrak{o}\iota$  becomes  $\mathfrak{d}$ ; over  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{d}$ ; and neut. pl.  $\alpha$  1, of, or  $\mathfrak{d}$ . Nouns in  $\mathfrak{e}\varsigma$  become  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$ . Neuters in  $\alpha\tau\alpha$  become  $\mathfrak{L}^{\mathfrak{p}}$ , and  $\mathfrak{L}^{\mathfrak{p}}$ .
  - 2) The use of these forms is not constant.
- 3) Greek terminations are even affixed to Syr. words, as miss.
  - 152. The States of nouns.
- 1) The so called states of nouns are three, the absolute, the emphatic and the construct.

- 2) The st. emph. may also be called the demonstrative. Its original intention was to supply the place of the article, but this intention has been lost sight of, and it is used indifferently with the absol. but it still retains its distinctive form.
  - 153. States of Nouns, continued.
- 1) The st. absol. is the original form of the noun. From this the others have been derived.
- 2) The st. emph. is formed from the abs. by adding in the m. sing. either with or without change of vowels as the case may be, thus غرب , emph. احدا المعارفة , حال المعارفة .
- 3) In the pl. the term. خ becomes j, as عَرَبُرُ, emph. مَرْبُرُدُ
- 4) Nouns like غَرِ form st. emph. thus غَرِيْ so يُحْرِيْ , دَوْنَوْسَا , دَوْنَوْسَا
- 5) Nouns f. in  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ ,  $\stackrel{\circ}{\smile}$  add  $1^{\circ}$ , and those in  $1^{\circ}$  change it for  $1^{\circ}$  in emph. This rule leads to various vowel changes.
  - 6) In the pl. f. emph. becomes 12.
- 7) The st. constr. is almost like the abs. and in the sing. m. it is the same form: but in pl. m. \_ becomes \_, and \_, and \_, le becomes \_, and \_ becomes \_, le j, all becomes \_, le j, all le pl. f. the constr. is \_; thus all from \_\_\_\_\_.

## 154. Nouns with Suffixes.

1) Fragmentary pronouns are added to nouns etc., according to certain rules such as those which are here given: —

- 2) In the m. sing. the suff. takes the place of the emph. term. 1, and the word is pointed accordingly; e. g. الْحِنَاء with suff. of 3 m. sing. مَا الْحِنَاء .
- 3) If there is no vow. in the rad. syll. of the st. emph. one is inserted when the suff. is added; thus if a with suff. But if more consonants than one are without a vow., is inserted, as in the words since the vortex. In the f. this only happens after o or u. The rule is sometimes not observed.
- 4) In the f. sing., the suff. also takes the place of the 1 of the emph. as مرمكمت from المكرة But the suff.

  1 sing. and 2 and 3 pl. are added to the st. constr.; as

  رمه عزيم from العزيم عنه المعربة .
- 5) In the pl. m. and f., the suff. is added to the st. constr. as פֿמבֹב'בַ, מּבְבּבּשׁיִים, from בּבְבּשׁיִם, בּמַשׁיִּבּם, constr. pl. of בּבּבּשׁי, בּבּשׁיִם.
- 6) Nouns f. take the common forms of the suff. in the sing. and pl. In nouns m. pl., the final yud coalesces with the pl. suffix.

These rules are illustrated in Tab. M.

- 155. The Declension of Nouns.
- 1) The chief difficulties of declension mostly consist of vow. changes, which conform to the rules given above [No. 48 etc.].
- 2) The paradigms N. and O, exhibit the declensions of nouns in both m. and feminine.
  - 156. Declension continued. Tab. N. a.
- 1) The first declension consists of those which admit of no vowel changes; thus \_\_\_\_ retains its vow. in every

form. There is some difficulty in designating the words which belong to this class, which includes words of one or of more syllables.

- 2) The second declension includes such monosyllables as use a pure vowel, and also some polysyllables: Here, it will be observed, the final vow. of the st. constr. falls out before suffixes, except before the pl. suff. added to the sing. To this class belong some plurals in L. , as Liz, sons, Liz, money etc.
  - 157. Decclensions continued.
- 3) The third declension includes those nouns which in the cognate languages double the final radical. Here, in the pl., the final cons. is sometimes written (but not pronounced) twice, the first of the repeated consonants being written with the linea occultans.

158. Declensions continued.

The forms which answer to the Heb. Segolates and some others, next come before us. — Tab. N. b.

1) In the st. abs. and constr., the 1 rad. is generally without a vow., a few exceptions occur, principally from

verbs "p or "مند". With suffixes, the lengthened form takes a vow. under the 1 rad., generally that of the second, but sometimes another, e. g. مند , مند , مند , مند , مند .

- 2) The numbers 1, 2, 3, in the table, illustrate those nouns which correspond with the three classes of Heb. Segolates in a, e, u. The number 4, illustrates forms from verbs "\( \) and "\( \), and such as are like them; and no. 5 represents derivatives from verbs "\( \) and "\( \) and forms which resemble them.
  - 159. Declensions continued.

These last named forms more particulary examined.

- 1) a. includes those in a, as b, b. those in b as b, b, b. those in b as b, b, b, b. those in b as b, b, b. those in b are b are b. These all have a under the 1 rad., except in the absol. and construct. singular.
- 2) a. includes those in which e is retained when the 1 rad. takes a vow. in lengthened forms, as it, it; b. those in a final which becomes e when removed to the first rad. as it, of the infirst rad. as it is. Those under this head have e under the 1 rad., except in the absolute and construct singular.
- 3) This includes forms in u, which is transposed when the form is lengthened: thus becomes becomes in the emphatic &c.
- 4) a. includes such as change \* into  $\sqrt{a}$  as  $\sqrt{a}$ ,  $\sqrt{a}$ ; b. those where \* becomes  $\sqrt{a}$ , as  $\sqrt{a}$ . The first have the diphthong ai in all cases but the absol. and construct singular: the second have au in the same cases.

- 5) a. gives an example of forms like من from verbs p, and b of forms like مند. The former are very simple and closely resemble the first declension, but the vow. changes of the latter must be observed. Instead of the form المند, some have as مند. Three words have the pl. in المند, viz المند, منازة. Three words have the pl. in 160. Remarks on the Declensions.
- 1) The part. Ethpe. masculine is declined like יבב in reg. verbs, but like בב in verbs "וֹ: עבר ; וּבֹבּער ; פּבּג , etc.; וּנֵיער בּבּר , בּבּער בּבּר פּבּג פֿרָניים וּ
- 2) Nouns from verbs "\( \) and the like, have the forms of the emph. sing. and pl. alike. In some words, final is guttural and retained, but the vow. is under the previous consonant; e. g. ||\( \), \( \), etc. \*)
- 3) Some anomalous forms as المنظر, المنظر, عنه and the like take affixes like the sing., التنظر only as the pl., and either as sing. or pl.
- 4) The mode in which suffixes are taken is in many cases, best learnt by observation, e. g. الناب بالماء etc.
  - 161. On the formation of feminines.
- 1) Feminines are formed from the m. in two ways:

  1. by adding i to the state abs., and 2. by changing i of the st. emph. into المُدُدُ . To this there are exceptions, e. g. makes f. المُدُدُ , and مُدُدُ has f. المُدُدُ ; أَكُمُ لَمُ اللهُ الله
- \*) LL, LL etc., are the same in both sing. and plu. emph. except that the latter have ribui.

- المدار and المد becomes المدار: e. g. المدارة, pl. المدارة; المدارة, pl. المدارة;
- 2) The form المعنامة is used of saints and المعنامة of the Trinity. النابة makes f. المعناء and المعناء المعناء f. المعناء المعناء بالمعناء بالمعن
  - 162. Declension of Feminines. Table O.

These forms are of eight kinds; 1 to 5, include those in  $\mathring{1}$ ,  $\mathring{1}$ ,  $\mathring{2}$ ; and 6 to 8, those in  $\mathring{5}$ ,  $\mathring{1}$ ,  $\mathring{2}$ ,  $\mathring{5}$ ;  $\mathring{4}$ , and  $\mathring{2}$ ,  $\mathring{1}$ ,  $\mathring{2}$ .

- 1) The first feminine decl. has vowels which admit neither of change nor of transposition and corresponds with the 1 decl. masculine.
- 2) The second feminine decl. admits a vow. (generally u, but sometimes e) in the last syll. of the root, when the form is lengthened. Words thus declined are mostly the feminines of the 2 masculine decl. There are a few forms in u, as |u| = 2.
- 3) The third feminine decl. corresponds with the fifth masculine decl. and is distinguished by the transfer of a vow. from the 1 rad. to the 2, on receiving additions in certain cases. This vow. may be a or e. Forms like is, or from verbs a, change into a. Some forms as is retain their vow. in its place in the st. emph. etc.; and others both transpose and change their vow., viz. e into a, and a into e; as is in its place.
- 4) In the fourth decl., forms in L and 16 are included. Here the 3 rad. quiesces in the sing. emph. and with the suff. of the 2 and 3 sing. m. and f. and 1 pl.; viz. L into

عرب and o into o. In other forms o and a are movable. Some of the examples retain under 1 rad. and others reject it; as الْمَانِيِّة, الْمُعَانِيِّة, but الْمُعَانِيِّة, الْمُعَانِيِّة. Some change into o, and transpose their vow. from the 1 rad. to the 2; as الْمَانِيّة, الْمُعَانِيّة, where the vow. is both transposed and changed; الْمَانِيّة loses ما المَانِيّة الله الله but retains it in the plural المَانِيّة, 1 Petr. 5. 12.

Obs. Some words are variously spelled, by different authors and editors; as e. g. — الْمَعَالِيِّ, for which Schaaf has المُعَالِيِّة, and the Bibl. Polygl. مَعَالِيًّا. There are also some real irregularities in the case of individual words, but those which are not here given, can hardly cause much difficulty.

### 163. Declensions of Feminines continued.

- 5) The fifth feminine decl. comprises such nouns etc. as have the fin. rad. written twice in the pl. The first of the repeated letters has the linea occultans, and is sometimes not even written; e. g. 12, 22;
- 6) Under this head come feminine nouns in u, ( $^{\circ}$ , 12 $^{\circ}$ ,) which always remains in the sing., but in the pl. becomes  $^{\circ}$ , as  $^{\circ}$ , pl. بعدة.
- a. These forms have no vow. change but the one just named.
- b. c. The vow. under the 1 rad. is impure, but a vow. inserted under the 2 rad. in the pl., and that under the first radical remains.
- d. e. Insert a vowel in the pl. under the 1 radical: محسة , محسة

- f. Have no vow. under 1 rad. but insert one under the 2. whenever  $\bullet$  is movable. These forms resemble closely those in b. 2.  $\bullet$   $\bullet$ .
  - 7) The seventh feminine decl. contains those in i  $(\underbrace{\cdot}, \underbrace{\cdot}, \underbrace{\cdot})$ , which remains in the sing., but in the pl. becomes  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , as  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , pl.  $\underbrace{\cdot}$  Two forms are given, of which the first, or a retains throughout the vow. which it has under the 1 rad.; and the second or b exhibits those which assume a vowel when  $\underbrace{\cdot}$  becomes movable. The first, or  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , is analogous to  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ ,  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , the second or  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , to  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ , to  $\underbrace{\cdot}$ ,  $\underbrace{\cdot}$
  - 8) The eighth feminine decl. consists of forms which have 2 \_ in the sing. but in which this 2 \_ becomes movable in the pl.: as sing. abs. منائع, pl. نختن. The 2 rad. in pl. has ...

Obs. Many nouns having f. sing. have m. pl., and some which have m. sing. have a f. pl. As a rule the form of the singular determines the gender of these words. See Sec. 179, 1).

164. Irregular nouns.

These are not very numerous, and their anomalies are mostly limited to one or two particulars. They generally agree with the same words in Heb., are primitives, and in common use. The following list includes most of them.

احد من المناج ا

اِحْل, fruit, pl. اِحَدُا. Also written اِحْدا, and in the pl. اِحْدًا.

Lol, concordant, pl. Lol.

المَانِيَّةُ أَوْمُكُمْ , a piece of cloth, a patch, pl. المُومُكِمْ , a brother, is like المُا in the sing. pl. المناء

المؤثر m. another, pl. المؤثر ].

الكنا f. id. pl. المكانيا.

المماً a fever, pl. المارة مارة المارة الم

غِيْمِ a place, has fem. plu. وُبْكِرًا.

الْمِمْ , a house, constr. مَا قُلُمْ , الْمِمْ , الْمِمْ . For الْمُعْمَ an apocopate form مَا is sometimes found. Matt. 12, 25.

بخ, ابْء, a son, pl. حيد, كناء.

كَنِحْ, اَكِنْحْ, a daughter, with suff. عَانِيْ etc. pl. عِنْحْ, اِكْنْتْ

ြင်္ဂ a place, has fem. plu. ကိုင်္ဂ.

كُسْ, المُحْسْ, father in law, with suff., بِهُمْسِ, but in 1 sing. معمد , pl. ارتَّامُ اللهُ ا

اکم a sister, pl. عمار المحمد المحمد

اَ مَا اِللَّهُمْ a mule, pl. اِمَا عُدِينَا and اِحَدْيَا عُدْدِهُمْ .

ا مُحَزِّر مُحَزِّد وَلَا مَحَزَّر وَكُوْر or الْحَوْر , أَصَابَ أَلْ اللهِ فَيْ وَلَا مَحَزَّرُ مَكُوْر مُحَوْر مُحَوْر مُحَوِّر مُحَوْر مُحَوْر مُحَوْر مُحَوْر مُحَوِّر مُحَوْر مُحَوِّر مُحَوّر مُحَوِّر مُحَوْر مُحْمِر مُعْمِل مُعْمِر مُعْمِق مُعْمِل مُع

ا نَهُ أَنْ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ

المعش الله المعش المعش المعش المعش المعش المعش المعس ا

121s face, pl. Lij.

المناف, town, pl. المافرة, generally takes suff. as a sing. مافرته , but sometimes as a pl. مافرته etc.

الْمَانَةُ, a year, pl. مِنْمَا, constr. مَانَةً , constr. مَانَةً , constr. مَانَةً , مَانَةً , constr. مَانَةً , مَانَةً , constr. مَانَةً , مَانَا , مَانَةً , مَانَةً , مَانَةً , مَانَةً , مَانَةً , مَانَةً , مَانَا , مَانَا , مَانَا أَنْ مَانَ

165. Cardinal Numbers.

Those from 1 to 10 have two forms, a m. and a f., the f. forms go with m. nouns, and the m. forms with f. nouns,

except one and two, which agree with their nouns.

The numerals from 1 to 10 are as follows,

	m.	f.		m.	f.
1.	<b>y*</b> *	ا ا	6.	122	م
2.	حثغ∠	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	7.	مَدِيْ	
3.	1222	22	8.	كمكانيا	كثير
4.	انحگا	اذعا	9.	152	V. 2
5.	JASON P	سَمُعُمّ	10.	1505	- w2

From 11 to 19 the usual forms are these,

	m.		f.
11.	W Z		13.005 m
12.	<u>; m²</u> 5ĵ2		ا بِيْ مِنْ كُونَ مِنْ الْمُونِ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ
13.	* W > V > 7		170212
14.	ازچرس؛ ۱۵۰	ا و د ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲	اؤكم كميزا
15.	or or	; MAAAA	1 m SA
16.	emska or	<u> </u>	17msA.
17.	or or	; M. A. S.	1°mis
18.	m 1 2 2 0 r	<u> </u>	12021202
19.	ms 2 or	<u>m</u> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1;m2x2

The tens are formed by the plurals of the units of the m. form, and are of both genders.

The intermediate numbers are formed by these and the units connected with them by o (and), as, 21, which connected with them by o (and), as, 21, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one, in f. 1, which can be a substituted and one of the substituted and one of

For hundreds we have —

100, المحال من المحال المناب , rarely المناب . 200 مناب .

1000 is عَيْلَ , اَحْمَا ; 2000 مِعْلَمْ يَكُوْمُ بِي أَوْمُ لِمُعْلِمُ بِي أَوْمُ لِمُعْلِمُ بِي أَوْمُ لِمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ لَمْ يَعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لَمْ يَعْلِمُ لَمْ يَعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمْ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمُعِلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمِعْلِمُ لِمُعْلِمُ لِمِ

Distributives are formed by the repetition of the Cardinals; as  $\frac{y}{n}$ , one by one.

Fractional parts are denoted by peculiar forms; as 1/4 1500, or by a periphrasis, as 1/10 1: m² 500.

Such forms as once, twice etc. are expressed by the word it time, times, following the Cardinals; or by Cardinals alone, in the f.

Some of the Cardinals take suffixes in the pl. as we two, and sometimes they have a separate form as we eight. But when the suff. is a simple possessive, the numeral is mostly sing. as we have a suffixed in the pl. as we have a separate form as we have a separate form as which is a simple possessive, the numeral is mostly sing. as which is a simple possessive.

### 166. Ordinal Numbers.

These are mostly formed from the Cardinals by adding it, or it is to the root, and generally add. before the final radical.

	m.	f.		m.	f.
1.	المنافقة الم	مُرمُكما	6.	LALA	]AAAAA
2.	المرامع المام الما	المنائع		•	المحمد ال
3.	1022	12.2			المحمد ال
	بالمالية المالية المال				1222
			10.	1-:	124

167. Days and months.

Months are reckoned from the change of the moon, and an intercalary month is added as often as is necessary.

October Sand April September Sand April September Sand August Sind September Sand September Sand

### Chap. V. Particles.

### 168. The Particles in general.

- 1) Under the name of particles, we include adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.
- 2) These particles are either primitive or derivative, and are such either properly, or by adoption (as when an adj. is used for an adv.). Those which are borrowed from other languages, are principally from the Greek, but it is difficult to trace the origin of many.
- 3) Some particles consist of but one letter or syllable, and are always joined to other words as prefixes with a variety of intentions and significations.

### 169. Adverbs.

- 1) Adverbs of quality, from nouns, adjectives and participles, end in Aj +; as Aj + from j + from j +.
- 2) Some adverbs, which follow no regular rule in their formation, are borrowed from other parts of speech; as 2,
- 3) Some are compound, as المحكِّر, from المحكِّر and المراب from عمراً and المراب from عمراً المال المراب ألم المراب المحلِّة المحلِّمة المحلّمة المحلِّمة المحلِّمة
  - 4) Some are primitive, as الماء .

# 170. Prepositions.

1) Prepositions are either primitive or derivative. With the former we may class -, and  $\sim$ , which are joined or prefixed to another word without a vow., except when the word begins with two consonants. Before words beginning with 1, - and  $\sim$ , they take the vow. of the same, as  $|\cdot|$ ,  $|\cdot|$ , so  $|\cdot|$ , so  $|\cdot|$ ,  $|\cdot|$ ,  $|\cdot|$ ,  $|\cdot|$ ,  $|\cdot|$ . The words

المم, حمد make المعدّ, حمدة, having perhaps been originally written المعدّا, حمداً.

- 2) where placed among the prefixes, because it is joined to many words and even loses. Perhaps so is another primitive.
- 3) Many prepositions were originally nouns, as مَعْمَ , مُحْمَة , مُحْمَة , مُحْمَة . Others were nouns and prepositions, as مَعْمَة , etc.
- 5) We give four examples as specimens of prepositions with suffixes.

Sing.	26\square with	Plur.
1.	~22 <u>°</u>	رځوک
$2. \begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	4200	كُوْكُونْ ,
2. ) f.	حگی کے	حِمْكُ
3 ) m.	అే~్దా	, စီရ∠ <u>ဇိ</u>
3. \ \ \ f.	जं <i>द</i> ूर	— नं र वै
	in, n	vith,
1.	ن in, 1 قب	
		vith,
1. 2. \bigg\{ \text{m.} \\ \f.	قب ا	م عدف, مثب
2. \ \ \ \ f.	م م	رمْے ر
	عب عر عد	م عدف, مثب

- 6) Two prepositions sometimes come together, as ; is written sometimes, as in English, one prep. governs two or more words, as 'among us and them', for 'among us and among them'.
- 7) A few prepositions are also adverbs or other parts of speech as \\_\_, .

# 171. Conjunctions.

### 172. Interjections.

- 1) Interjections are much the same in Syriac as in other languages; and consist of short broken utterances expressive of strong emotion etc.
- 2) Some interjections require a prepos. after them. Thus sol, so, take  $\searrow$ , sol takes  $\searrow$ , or  $\searrow$ , and sol generally has  $\searrow$ . There are some which are almost always repeated as [5], sol and [5].

### 173. Prosody.

But little has been done for the prosody of this language. Dr. Henry Burgess gives a list of those who have laboured herein, in his translation of Hymns by Ephraem Syrus. We refer the student to Part IV. of this Grammar for some observations upon the subject.



# PART III.

S Y N T A X.



### PART III.

#### S Y N T A X.

### 174. General remarks.

The order adopted in this portion of the work, is that of Gesenius in his larger Heb. Gram. The noun therefore is treated first, as the subject of a sentence, then the pronoun, verb, and particles.

# Chap. I. The Syntax of Nouns.

175. Relation of nouns abstract and concrete.

Although concrete nouns in Syr. are of many different forms, abstracts are of more; and their interchange, while common in other shemitic languages, is most so in this, especially in poetry. e. g. عند الإحداق في 'Seek my destruction' for 'seek me destroyed.'

- 176. Compensation for adjectives.
- 1) Adjectives are more common than in Heb. but substantives are very often used instead. The substantive thus employed is generally abstract, and the two words are placed in regimen, as المُعْنِينِ بِعُنْ 'Spirit of holiness' for 'Holy spirit.'

- 3) Adjectives put for substantives are similarly connected, as المحدّرة بشكرة 'week of white' sc. garments white week.
- 4) A substantive of quality rarely stands in the first place, except شخ which scarcely allows the next word to begin with , but takes a suff. in agreement with it as the whole multitude; without the suff. شخ فيما , every man.
- 5) Adjectives of possession, custom, likeness etc. are generally denoted by a periphrasis. For this purpose عما المناع are sometimes, but only seldom employed, as the skull. The more frequent are—

a ditch; عن بخري بخري , my yoke fellow, مخري بخر , the same day. In some cases, like عن it seems to be pleonastic, as المنافعة it seems to be pleonastic, as المنافعة free; and in others, it resembles the preposition without, out of, as المنافعة a lunatic, quasi 'extra tectum.' [In this last case عن نه probably from المنافعة, denoting that which is outside. See the Lexicons for the word.]

عنے, pl. مثم, is used much as the previous word, and like it seems sometimes pleonastic as الله عنے عنے a word; and sometimes it stands for حَنْمَ , as عَنْ الْمَا لَا لَهُ عَنْ اللهُ الله الله descendants of Abraham.

ردی معدد معدد معدد adversary at law, احدث المعدد counsellor.

rich. هُذَا مُعَانِي مُتَاتُ , a creditor, مُعَانَ بِهُ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ اللَّهُ مُعَانًا لَهُ مُعَانًا عَامُ ال

عن عند عند عند عند عند , chiliarch, اقت عند a steward.

אבא, is similarly used, as אבאל, stewardship, etc.

The meaning of other combinations of this kind, must be gathered from the lexicons.

177. Relations of nouns and adjectives.

1) A special form of the adj. is used to denote peoples; as المنافذة Persians, but sometimes the name of the country is used for its inhabitants, as Egypt for Egyptians; and even such words as المنافذة lit. Arabism, are used for Arabians etc. So also المنافذة humanity, for men; المنافذة ألم المنافذة أل

- 2) Some adjectives stand for substantives, not only when the noun is understood, as in مناف a holy (man), but for abstract nouns as المناب بين , day of good. Fem. adjectives in the sing. and pl. are continually occurring as abstract nouns; e. g. المناب المناب بين المناب بين
  - 178. The Article. State Emphatic.
- 1) Although the power of the definite article was conveyed by the st. emph., exceptions are now so numerous that no rule can be laid down for the use of the st. abs. and st. emph. In some words the former is obsolete, and in many the latter is used indefinitely.
- 2) A noun governing a genitive case can be in the Emph., but is generally followed by , as المناب , a thicket of trees, a wood.
- 3) To give definiteness to an expression of is sometimes used, either before or after a noun, or with intervening, in it is one. Such uses of are more frequent in later writers, and are common in the Philoxenian version, as is of it, the good Shepherd. Indeed, on, on, etc. continually represent the Greek article o, of, to in that version.
- 4) Proper names of men are generally in the abs.:— when they end in 12, that syll is mostly radical; as 12/2 Asa. This remark does not extend to names of places. Of course nouns with suffixes do not appear in the st. emph. the suffix being added to the construct Sing or plural.
- 5) The st. abs. seems to have the power of the indefinite article in عراف کی جات one stone upon another etc.;

but to this also there are exceptions, and in this very passage, Matt. 24, 2, the Philoxenian has the emph. عاقاً على المالية المالية

### 179. Gender.

- 1) The gender of a noun is determined by its form in the sing. Therefore المحدّرة from المحدّرة from المحدّرة from المحدّرة from المحدّرة and the like, are f. Therefore, a noun follows in the pl. the gender of the sing., whatever the form of the pl. may be. This rule is very rarely violated, as in the Peshito version of Acts 16, 26. where المحددة from المحددة from المحددة is treated as a masculine.
- 2) Nouns used figuratively are often treated as of the gender of those which they represent: thus it is m., but at other times f.; so word, when it is put for Christ, is m. but at other times f.: is always feminine.
- 3) On a similar principle, an abstract noun put for a concrete, may take its gender. Thus a f. noun is treated as m. when it stands for those who fill an office. So the name of a place can be substituted for its inhabitants.
- 4) There being no neuter in Syr., the f. is generally used for it; hence abstract nouns are mostly feminine, as in Hebrew etc.

### 180. Number.,

1) Some nouns admit of no pl.; as, wheat مرابعة, mood, عمالة, and the names of fluids, metals etc., except when used to denote kinds or individuals, thus المنابة,

denotes wheat-corn, Lizz, pieces of wood, trees, as we say timber, timbers.

- 2) Some nouns have a sing. form and pl. meaning, and hence have ribui. This rule is not invariable, thus we have مُعْدَى , مُعْدَى , مُعْدَى .
- 3) The pl. of excellence does not properly belong to the Syr., and when it occurs is an imitation of the Heb.; as אַלָּיִי for אַבְּיַי. Sometimes however the poets use the pl. for the sing. to give intensity to a word. (See Dr. Burgess' Hymns from the Syriac p. 141. note m.) The use of אַבְיַי יִ וֹח reference to time, is not uncommon in the pl. even with prose writers, as אַבְיי יִ אַבְּי, the beginning of the Sabbath.
  - 181. Apposition and Repetition of Nouns.
- 1) A noun in apposition with another, generally describes, defines or limits it, as King John, Isaiah the prophet, the river Jordan.
- 2) To the proper names of places, cities, islands, regions etc., the words منيد به المائلة به المائلة والمائلة والمائلة
- 3) The repetition of a noun without a copula, denotes either —
- a. Multitude, as مركب بين , in many ranks.
- b. Distribution, أَدُنُو أَدِينُ , a denarius each.
- c. All or every, اِنْم اِنْم , every man.
  - \*) الْمُعَايُّ is found with but one point, الْمُعَايُّ and الْمُعَايُّ have plural forms.

- d. Intension, ery bad;
- e. Diversity, in different tongues.
  - 182. The Genitive and state construct etc.
  - 1) The st. constr. may be regarded as a genitive case or rather, as making the following word a genitive; the days of Noah.
  - 2) For the case endings of other languages, the Syruses particles prefixed to the word governed; e. g. τοῖς πρώτοις τῆς Γαλιλαίας.
    - 183. Genitive and state construct, continued.
  - 1) The genit. may be denoted by the st. constr., as مرافع المعالم الم
  - 2) More frequently, , is prefixed with the power of 'of', it is preceded by a noun in the st. emph. or with pleonastic suffixes as in it is or in it is, the words of God.
  - 3); may follow the st. constr.; as the days of my youth; and it generally follows foreign words, as in the sun.
  - 4); should be used, where the previous noun takes an adj., when one or more words come between the two nouns, (see Sec. 184), or when several genitives depend upon one noun.
  - 5) Sometimes, is used without a previous noun to denote 'part', 'duty' and in a few more elliptical expressions, as it is ours.
    - 184. Genitive and State construct, continued.
  - 1) The constr. is often put for the abs. before prefixes etc.; thus —

- a. before عند منتا as مندم منتا , 'blessed among women':
- b. before , as μ, for ακρατεῖς:
- c. before  $\stackrel{\frown}{\smile}$ , as  $\stackrel{\frown}{\bowtie}$   $\stackrel{\frown}{\smile}$   $\stackrel{\frown}{\leadsto}$  , carried away by the stream:
- d. before 💢, as Ιλώσω 🗳 τως, for ἐπίορχοι:
- e. before ڪِر , as اَهُمْ , for ἀρσενοχοίται:
- f. before جَوْرُ عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهُ Luk. IV, 40, Philoxenian Vers.
  - 2) When two dependent nouns are in apposition, the first sometimes stands in the st. emph. with , which is not prefixed to the second: اِثُوا اَثُوا اِثُوا اَثُوا اِثُوا الْمُعَالَّا اِثُوا الْمُعَالَّا الْمُعَالَّا الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالَّالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي الْمُعَالِي
  - 3) Instead of ,, sometimes occurs with a similar force, or even , or . The first denoting the origin or material, and the third = among; as , the famous among them.
  - 4); is not often prefixed to proper names, but they may have it. Luk. 4, 26.
  - 5) The governing noun properly stands first, except in the case of idioms and words of foreign origin, especially Persian.
    - 185. Genitive and State construct, continued.
  - 1) The gen. is either active or passive; as Ps. 89. 50, 'the reproach of they servant' , and, i. e. the reproach which thy servant endures: and Is. 26. 11. 'the zeal of the people', i. e. zeal on behalf of the people. In the former of these it is passive; in the latter, active. Hence this construction serves to describe a variety of relations, as, about, among, by, for etc., which can only be learned by practice.
  - 2) Adjectives in construction may precede a noun dependent upon them, as 'sick of love' من المعددة على المعددة على المعددة على المعددة المعدد

There is a similar construction in which the last word is used collectively as in محمد a few days. In both these cases the adj. stands for a substantive.

- 3) Superlatives may be denoted by genitives, as will be shown below.
- 4) Two nouns connected in the gen. may stand for a noun and an adj., as, كَعْبُ وَالْمُعْبُدُ . Verbal nouns may take instead of the genitive the same case as that which the verb governs.
  - 186 Signification of the remaining cases.
- 1) The remaining cases are properly denoted by prepositions. Thus, the dative and accusative by , which is however frequently omitted. The ablative is supplied by , , , and the vocative by the st. emph. or with i prefixed.
- 2) In the old Test. the objective case is occasionally denoted by the word Like Heb. 38. See Gen. 1. 1; and also in the Jerusalem version of the New Test.
  - 187. The Accusative case.
- 1) The acc. denotes the object of a transitive word, and is expressed in various ways; e. g:
- b. Rest in a place is generally indicated by , rarely by the acc. alone.
- c. Time, is denoted by the acc., as also measure and weight.
- d. The acc. expresses such idéas as we convey by 'as for', 'as to', 'with regard to', when \( \sigma\) the usual sign of the accusative, may be employed.

- 2) Nouns sometimes stand adverbially in the objective case as مَكُمُ عَمْ forthwith. Occasionally is prefixed to the subject, as مَكُمُ Gal. 5. 11., الله Mat. 26. 11., Rev. 9. 11. It has been already remarked that nouns from verbs may govern a case. Thus مُحُمُمُ a hearer of Plato.
  - 188. The comparison of Adjectives.
- 1) Degrees of comparison are expressed by certain words, as  $\hat{\omega}$ , coming before its word like than in English;  $\hat{\omega}$  is frequently intensified by  $\hat{\omega}$  or  $\hat{\omega}$ , as than is preceded by rather, or more, in English. In Heb. 3. 3,  $\hat{\omega}$   $\hat{\omega}$   $\hat{\omega}$   $\hat{\omega}$  means 'much greater than'—.
- 2) Sometimes the sign of comparison is wholly omitted (Rom. 9. 12), and sometimes the things compared are not mentioned (Ezech. 8, 6, 13; cf. v. 15.)
- 3) For the superlative, we find 1) The positive followed by a gen. pl., as in 1 Cor. 15, 9., المَذْنَةُ وَاللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَى اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ وَاللّٰمُ وَاللّٰهُ وَا
  - 189. Comparison Continued: Remarks.
- 1) Substantives and verbs of quality, may be followed by the sign of comparison, thus المناه عثب عثب 'thou art much stronger than we'.
- 2) Sometimes an adj. has to be supplied, if if if (clearer) than noonday.

- a) win sometimes be rendered too for, as in the way is too great for thee; and, occur in a similar sense.
- 4) Certain tropes occur for the superl. as 'chief of my joys' i. e. my chief joy. These must be distinguished from epithets and emphatic forms, as 'i', the mire of corruption. Such expressions as 'mountains of God' etc. belong to the Heb., from which they have been transferred in certain places of Scripture.

### 190. Numerals.

The numerals have been already described, but we add the following observations.

- 1) Cardinals from 3 upwards, may either precede or follow the nouns they limit. If the noun precedes, it generally takes the numeral in the emphatic form, but if it follows, in the absol., but this rule is not uniform. Occasionally the numeral is in the st. construct before its noun.
- 2) Ordinals are regarded as adjectives. Sometimes cardinals are employed for ordinals in st. abs. and in apposition with the noun; this occurs especially with reference to time, as ALA, at three o' clock. Sometimes the numeral follows with prefixed, as, ALA, in the first year. These last remarks apply oftener to numbers above ten, where we have such expressions as this, ALALA, in the 600 th year, with the noun repeated in the pl. at the end of the sentence.

### 191. Numerals continued.

- 1) Sometimes the numeral is unattended by its noun, which is understood; as we say 'a few hundreds' i. e. of pounds. The words thus omitted are understood by the context, as a. poss, a shekel, Gen. 20, 16; b. poss, a loaf, 1 Sam. 10, 4; c. sa, a day, Gen. 8, 14; d. san time, Mar. 14, 30. [There is an apparent omission of this word in such forms as san apparent omission.]
- 2) From some numerals an adverb is formed; as \(\frac{1}{2}\), 1 Joh. 4, 19.; \(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), but more commonly \(\frac{1}{2}\) is added to the cardinals, or even \(\frac{1}{2}\), thus, \(\frac{1}{2}\), the third time. In Mat. 18. 22, the first numeral is followed by \(\frac{1}{2}\) in agreement, and the second numeral repeated \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), seventy times seven. Other modes of conveying similar ideas will be met with, and also some forms of the numerals which need not be here given.
- 3) Distributives are formed by the repetition of cardinals. Multipliers are represented by prefixed to a numeral or by alone, or even by alone, thus for even by sevenfold, is sometimes added, cf. Luk. 19, 8. in Pesh. and Phil.) fourfold. In Mat. 13, 8, 23, the simple numerals are used. 192. Union of Substantives and Adjectives.
- 1) Adjectives, like pronouns and participles, follow their nouns, as for their nouns, as marvellous light. To this rule there are exceptions. Demonstrative pronouns are wont to precede their noun, and where an adj. and pronare both used, the common order is subst. pron.

adj., but even this is not uniform, as مَكِيَّةُ الْمُعُولِ كِعِدْمُوا أَبْدُورُهُ his marvellous light, where however, the Pesh. has مَا مَدُورُهُ . When an adj. is emph. it often precedes the noun.

- 2) Sometimes a particle or other word, comes in between a subst. and adj. or pron. as if we are sons of one man.
- 3) An adj. sometimes appears in a different gender from its noun, and the same is true of pronouns: thus—

  1222, for 1212, and as for as .
- 4) When an adj. becomes a predicate it almost always stands first in the abs.: as like it is, that the tree was fair. The same is true of pronouns; like it is, these are the generations. Occasionally a sing. adj. precedes a pl. subst. where the adj. or part. is a predicate; and also in compound sentences, where there is an adj. depending upon a previous word. When an adj. is a pred. and follows its subject, it sometimes differs from it in number and gender, so also when the noun is a collective: thus it is a predicate is a collective: thus it is a predicate if it is a collective and of them holy.
- 5) As above remarked, nouns are often put for adjectives, and adjectives for nouns.
  - 193. Substantives and adjectives continued.

When two or more substantives are connected by o, and are of different genders, but constitute the predicate of the sentence, an adj. or part. following them is generally in the pl. m. Plurals with a sing. signification may have either a sing. or pl. adj. or part.; as — مَحْتُا المَّذِي ال

### 194. The Case Absolute.

- 1) This is denoted in English, by such expressions as 'as to' 'touching' etc. In Syr. the nominative is put absolutely, as the subject of the following sentence, or as an oblique case, whether gen. dat. or acc. Thus 'and the sea, they say', i. e. and as for the sea, they say etc. These cases will present little difficulty, and the ellipse may be filled up by 'as to' etc.
- 2) The accuative is put absolutely, especially when it introduces the Subject of the following sentence. If a sentence and as for the martyr'. It will generally be noticed that when a noun is thus used absolutely at the head of a sentence, it is represented by a pronoun in its proper place: at other times the noun itself is repeated.
- 3) By joining a noun or pron. in the absol. to a part. the ablative absolute, may be imitated, as Job 1, 16, while he was yet speaking.
- 195. Expression of compound Greek words by Periphrasis.
  - 1) Compound Greek words are commonly expressed in Syriac, by a periphrasis. This appears in various ways:
  - 2) a. A simple Syriac word is used for a compound Greek one, when it conveys the same or a similar idea; as μέζ for ἄνομοι.
  - b. Sometimes two or more words are used. 1) Either the first is in the st. constr. or the second has prefixed; as 131 ΔΙ ΔΙ (for ανδραποδισταί; 1: ΔΙ ΔΙ (for σύσσωμοι. 2) In apposition, thus we have 1 ΔΙ (for συμμαθηταί αὐτοῦ. 3) A subst. and an

- adj., as μως μος for κενοδοξία. 4) A subst. and adj. or part. as pred., thus, μως ματοιόγοι. 5) A part. governing a noun; as ματαιολόγοι. 5) A part. governing a noun; as ματαιολόγοι. 6) An adj. or part. limited by a subst. or inf.; e. g. ματαιώς μων for δυσεομήνευτος. 7) A verb and subst. or pron.; as, τος μήνευτος. 7) A verb and subst. or pron.; as, τος ματαιοία β. Α noun and prepos. or adverb; as, τος ματαιοία; εταιοία β. γενεσία; εταιοίτες αθανασία; ως μάλωτος; μαλιγγενεσία; etc.
- 3) In general; privatives have p, p; or مرابع but sometimes, nouns implying defect: society is denoted by المابع , منابع , or the particle عنابع , totality by عنابی , abundance and multitude by المابع , or its abstract, المابع ; repetition, by عنابع ; priority and anticipation by عنابع ; false by المابع ; etc.

# Chap. II. Syntax of Pronouns.

### 196. Separate Personal Pronouns.

- 1) These are sometimes put absolutely for the sake of emphasis, both in the nom. and in oblique cases: الماء عن الماء في الماء ف
- 2) Personal pronouns may stand for the substantive verb, when the first letters of 11, on, and on lose their pronunciation and are written with the linea occultans: moreover, the vow. is either pronounced along with the previous word or dropped entirely. 11 like the pron. of the 2 pers., coalesces with participles. (See more in No. 63.)

- - 197. Personal pronouns as suffixes.
- 1) The suffixes of verbs are regularly taken as the objective case; generally the acc., but sometimes the dat. Such expressions as , are elliptical; 'Those who are far from thee', Ps. 73, 26.
- 2) When several nouns are joined to express one idea, the suff. is added to the one in the gen.; e. g. معاد به معاد ب
- 3) The suff. is rarely attached to the governing noun; as الْمُعْمَدِينَ , Thy ways of whoredom = 'the ways of thy whoredom'. It is more common in expressions relating to the right or left of anything. See Matth. 5, 29, 30, 39.
- 4) A noun with a suff. precedes its adj.; as مَرْخَيْنَةُ, of his holy prophets, Luc. 1. 70, cf. v. 72.
- 5) Since the gen. is both act. and pass. the suffixes are of the same character, thus, 'his fear', 'my spoil' = spoil taken from me, 'je; 'my prayer' = prayer made to me, 'spoil'.
- 6) Possessives often take the word , to avoid ambiguity, for the sake of emphasis, to render a sentence more complete, and also with no apparent reason: the

latter especially in later writings. It is also very convenient to use this particle with foreign words.

- 7) Sometimes both a suff. and جَ عَدْ used, chiefly for emphasis, as مَا مُعْلَمْ 'my meat.' In translations from the Greek, بَالَةُ often merely represents the possessive pronouns. It may frequently be rendered self, selves, as in 2 Cor. 1. 12: 5. 19. Sometimes a preposition is similarly used; as, مَا مُعْلَمُ مُنْ اللهُ عَلَى مُعْلَمُ مُنْ 'what is it to us?' Matt. 27. 4.
- 198. Pleonasm and Ellipsis of personal Pronouns.
  - 1) A pleonasm of pronouns is very common. Hence is often redundant, and its vow. either remitted to the previous word, or wholly dropped if such word ends in a vowel: 1. 1. 1. 10; 1. 1. 10; 1. 1. 10; 1. 1. 10; 1. 1. 10. In some cases this is seems to be more or less emphatic, and in others not so. It even stands with the f. sing. and m. and f. pl. See Ro. 2. 4; 3. 28; Lu. 12. 30; Joh. 8, 26.
  - 2) and sometimes come together without emphasis, as in Joh. 5. 9. This also applies to the pl.; see Matt. 3. 1.
  - 3) The suff. of the verb is very often pleonastic; as—

    \[
    \alpha \] 'they followed him Jesus.' The noun here has \[
    \alpha\], but it has not always; \[
    \alpha \] 'and he threw it away the silver'. Sometimes other words intervene between the verb and its noun.
  - 4) The suff. of nouns is also frequently pleonastic when followed by , or جند ; as جند , in the 14\*

- name of Jesus: ﷺ, my vineyard. The word رُحْبَطِيًّا, regularly, but not always, has the pleonastic suff., but is not followed by بنائلة على مُحْمِيًّا بنائلة , all the oppressions, Eccles. 4, 1. Hexaplar version.
- 5) The suff. of prepositions may be pleonastic: before , as المحدّة بالمحدّة, محدّة بالمحدّة, محدّة معنى, according to the law: before a noun with the same particle, as عمد محدّة عدد المحدّة. Here also, one or more words may come between the pleonastic suff. and its noun.
- 6) The personal pron. in the dat. is often pleonastic, especially with verbs in the imp. and fut., and sometimes in the pret., but commonly with verbs of motion; e. g. محتم , arise! کر میرا , depart.
- 7) The suff. is often omitted where it can be supplied mentally from the context. What would be with us the neuter pron. is most frequently dropped. This omission is also not uncommon where two verbs have one object; as 'they exalted (him and) set him'; where, as frequently, is omitted before the second of the two verbs.
  - 199. Other properties of Personal Pronouns.
- 1) Sometimes a pron. comes before its noun, with or without intervening words. In some cases the noun is not in the sentence at all: cf. Js. 45, 13, and 44, 28. Similar examples occur, in Ps. 44, 3, where وَعَالَى refers to الله refers to الله refers not to the Egyptians but to the Israelites, cf. v. 22.
- 2) Sometimes a noun is put for a pronoun, as in Ps. 50, 14 where 'to God' = to me. So also in con-

versing with a superior, where for, I, thou, you, etc. we have such forms as 'thy servant,' 'my lord,' 'thy majesty', 'your love.'

- 3) An irregular construction of sentences may occur, by enallage of persons, as in Rom. 6. 2. , we that are dead. Enallage of number and of gender is also met with. See Hab. 2, 15; Assem. B. O. 1. 365, 6.
- 4) Words which are pl. only, have pronouns, sometimes sing. and sometimes pl. So also when the name of a city etc. includes the inhabitants; or the name of a person his descendants. A pl. pron. m. may follow a f. collective when it applies to men.
- مَانِيْ differ, the former is used in almost any respectful mention or salutation = Sir, but the latter only applies to those in the highest honour, as 'our Lord the king', etc. It is commonly used of Christ, مُنْنُ, our Lord, par excellence.

### 200. The relative Pronoun.

- 1) The relative ;, stands alone as a relative, %? 'the man whom he formed'; it is also frequently joined with pronouns, sometimes with adverbs, and occasionally with nouns. Thus, 'to whom' lit. that to him: منحور: 'where', lit. that—there, منحور: '(which) if thou be able to number the dust' انحوراً منحوراً منح
- 2) The rel. is used of the 1. and 2. persons as well as of the 3. pers.; 'I am Joseph whom ye sold': إِنْ الْمُعَامِّدُونِيَانِي.
- 3) Demonstratives are sometimes omitted before the rel., as when a prep. is joined to the rel.; thus 'woe to woe to

him that giveth drink', where the dem. is to be supplied. cf. Is. 42. 7. to them that give.

- 4) The notions of place, of time, and perhaps, of cause are sometimes not expressed with the rel. ; , from that = since, or because, Is. 43, 4.
- 5) Relatives are sometimes omitted, when implied in the pron. If = 'he who'; and when a demonstr. or the suff. of a noun or adv. has a rel. signif. Thus, 'whose sins', Sometimes both rel. and demonstr. are omitted as in Job. 24. 19; If which implied in the pron. Sometimes both rel. and demonstr. are omitted as in Job. 24. 19; If which implied in the pron. If you have sinned in th
  - 6) The rel. may be redundant.
  - 201. Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns.
- 1) The demonstr. is not used as a rel., nor can it be added to particles or nouns for the sake of emphasis; but it can be prefixed to the rel. in an emphatic sense:

   المادة وقام الماد
- 2) The pron. on, when pleonastic, may sometimes be rendered, indeed, then, only etc.
- 3) When the interrog. follows a noun in the state constr., or; as a sign of gen., it is construed as a gen., whose daughter art thou? —, whose hand?
  - 202. Pronouns without a separate form.
- 1) The reflexive pronoun is expressed in various ways; —
- a. By the passive conjugations, and that frequently; الاعملاء, he killed himself.

- b. By personal pronouns, especially of the 3 pers.; مثمة, with himself.
- c. By certain nouns; as مِنْ مَنْ مُنْ , and (rarely) مِنْ مَنْ مُنْ , and (rarely) مِنْ مُنْ مُنْ اللهِ
  - 2) The words just named are used by periphrasis with suffixes, for pronouns. In the same way seems used in Dan. 4. 5, 9.
  - 3) He, she, it, that, followed by a rel., are generally denoted by عَنْ , and (of things) مَنْ . For the same purpose we also find اِنْمَا، بِالْمَا، and وسالمان على المناب الم
  - 4) For every one (quisque), we have المنظرة, and المنظرة. This latter is sometimes repeated, as in Exod. 36, 4. Every, spoken of persons and things, is expressed, by عنظرة, by لمنظرة, by لمنظرة والمنطقة والمنط
    - 203. Miscellanous Pronouns, continued.
  - 1) Any one, some one (aliquis), is مِنْ الله من , or even مِنْدُ. Anything, something (aliquid), is expressed by المُدُمُّذُ عَلَى مَا الله عَلَى الله عَ
  - 2) No one, nobody, (nemo, nullus), only differ from the preceding by the negative  $\mathring{\mu}$ , منے as منابی منابی منابی منابی والد اللہ علی اللہ اللہ علی اللہ ع
  - 3) Some (aliquot, nonnulli) is expressed by 1321, but more often by , when placed absolutely. But when connected with a noun, it is either omitted

and the noun put in the pl., as مقع : or عند is prefixed, as in 1).

- 4) The same (ipse, idem) is expressed, by repeating the personal pron. with خن interposed; by the junction of demonstratives, as ابَانَ مَنْ وَاللّٰهُ وَال

# Chap. III. The Syntax of Verbs.

204. The Syntax of Verbs in general.

Two questions have to be solved; one, of the uses of tenses and moods; the other, of the construction of the verb with the various cases. As to the former, since the indicative also expresses the optative and subjunctive, and the tenses have no great variety of meaning, simplicity will be best secured by brevity. The pret. and fut. having a fixed significance, are not used interchangeably. As to the second question, we remark that in the structure of sentences, the lack of compound verbs, is supplied by an ingenious device. The full exemplification of it belongs to the Lexicon, and therefore but a few examples will be given here.

205. The Preterite.

1) Besides the preterite or perfect, the imperfect and pluperfect, can, if necessary, be expressed by periphrasis.

2) The preterite represents the perfect with have, 'who hath shown?' Gen. 2. 11: the past, or historical tense, 'and God blessed' Gen. 9. 1: the pluperfect, 'his works which he had made', Gen. 2. 2: the present, especially of verbs which describe some quality, condition, or state, habit or character, (to know, be angry, walk etc.): the future, in prophecies or strong assertions: the imperative, (this is almost confined to the word 100, in affirmations or negations, and joined with an adj. or part.): the future perfect, as in English, when I am, have, or shall have departed; some forms and tenses of the subj., chiefly in reference to the past, as the imperfect, (where the fut is more common), 'we should have been'; pluperfect, 'except the Lord had left'; or with particles of wishing. Here also we may place the use of ion in the pret. with a part. for the pres. subj. (In this sense the subst. verb is often omitted. See Mar. 2. 21, 22).

206. The Future.

The principal uses of this form are as follows:

The future proper, with shall or will: the present, for which the part is more common: the preterite, but very rarely, as a, when put absolutely, especially in poetical writings, e. g. Is. 43, 17, b. with particles implying past time, as in Jer. 1. 5, 'before I formed thee', is the optative: the imperative, with or without prohibition: the subjunctive, with that, in order that, lest, etc. (It is then preceded by ?, o, or \_? is, but occasionally ?, and o are omitted.) The future also expresses the

past tenses of the subjunctive, usually supplied by the preterite; in this case it is sometimes accompanied by in the pret. This tense is also used for the future perfect, more frequently than the preterite.

### 207. The Imperfect and Pluperfect.

- 1) The formation of these tenses is described above, Sec. 82. For examples of the imperfect, see Mar. 1. 7, Lu. 9, 14, and of the pluperfect, Matt. 14, 3; Mar. 3, 8; John, 10, 22. It is to be observed however that long is joined to the pret. of some verbs where there is no room for the pluperf. but only of the pres. or imperf. This is especially true of the book of Revelation, and of the Philoxenian version.
- 2) The subjunctive of these tenses is formed like the indic., and prevails most in hypothetic and conditional sentences. The fut is used for the imperf. also, especially in dependent sentences. The apocopate fut which is to be found only in 100, is also used for the subjunctive.

# 208. The Imperative.

1) The pret. of 10 with a part. or adj., and a verb in the fut. are used for the imper. For prohibitions the fut. is always used. When two imperatives are connected, the first denotes a condition, and the second a consequence; as 'do this, and live', = if you do this you shall live. The fut. is similarly used; Is. 8, 10. An imper. following a fut. is occasionally construed as a fut.; so Gen. 45, 18. The same may occur when the imp. precedes; as Is. 6. 9.

- 2) The imper. exhorts, admonishes and permits, as well as commands. In the former case, the sing. imp. of 121 is prefixed to the fut. without a copula where two parties are concerned, but when there are more, the imp. is in the pl. as 12, 'let us (two) make a covenant'; of 'let us go'.
  - 209. The Infinitive Absolute.
- 1) The infin. absol. and constr. Peal are the same in form, but the infin. constr. is sufficiently distinguished by the prefix  $\searrow$ . The absol. inf. is only used adverbially, and emphatically.
- 2) Hence it gives intensity to a verb, المحكِّمُ الله will greatly bless you': it denotes certainty, المحكِّم 'ye shall surely not die': continuance, المحكُّم 'ye shall not always weep'; (the part. also is thus used): it also conveys other notions, and adds vivacity to an expression.
- 3) The inf. Pe. is not prefixed to other conjugations, but instead of the inf. a noun or even adj. is sometimes used in the same sense, as in Gen. 2. 17. كَعُدُورُ عُلِيْكُ 'thou shalt surely die'.
- 4) The inf. commonly precedes the verb it intensifies, but follows with the imp. The negative if mostly comes between the inf. and a finite verb.
  - 5) The inf. is not used for a finite verb.
  - 210. The Infinitive Construct.
- 1) The inf. is very rarely used as a noun, but it takes suffixes, which are often to be considered as accusatives.

- 3) The inf. is used with other particles, but \(\sigma\) is still prefixed; thus 'They ceased الْمَعَيْنِ عِنْ from building': الْمَعَمَانِ الْمُعَانِينِ 'from being.'
- 4) The fut. with, is often used for the infin.; occasionally however, is omitted, and sometimes this fut. precedes its governing verb.
- 5) The part also is used for the inf. either absolutely, or with, prefixed; thus, 'they began , to pluck', 'they ceased, , to persecute'.
- 6) The second of two verbs appears in the same gender, number, and person as the first, and not in the inf. In this case one of the two verbs (the first) often has an adverbial signification, and specifies some relation:

  ; \*\*\*, \*\* and a few other verbs are often used in this manner.

### 211. The Participle.

- 1) Active participles governing a noun, often take the same case or prep. as their verbs. Sometimes however, they stand in the st. constr. before the nouns etc. which they govern, generally without a particle, المُسَمِّدُ وَعُلَّا , 'they that go down to the pit'; المُسَمِّدُ وَعُلِّا , 'they that deny God'.
- 2) The construction of the pass part is nearly the same: it is followed by the same case or particle as its verb; or it stands in the st constr before its noun; or it is followed by , 'blessed of the Lord' ::

  'constr before its noun; or it is followed by .
- 3) The participles are used for all the tenses, most frequently the present, and then the pret or fut; thus—

  = moriturus, 'about to die': the p. p. is often equivalent to the part in dus; as metuendus, metuendus, 'to be feared', or to certain adjectives, such as, visible, capable, terrible etc.
- 4) The part. and pron. form a true present: المنافذة 'I am giving.' We have already shown that the pret. and imperf. are similarly expressed, generally by means of المنافذة 'he was'; 'they were eating', منافذة ألمنافذة 'ألمنافذة ألمنافذة ألمنافذ
- 5) When participles are used as such, they generally have مِعْمَ مَعْمُ وَمَ بُو مُعْمَرُ مِعْمُ وَمَ بُو مُعْمَرُ مَا وَمَا اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ مُعْمَرُ مَا مُعْمَلُهُ وَاللهُ اللهُ الله
- a. Obs. The Gr. construction ἐλθων ἔστη is not often followed, but two verbs are put instead as 'came and stood', with omitted.

- b. Obs. on 4). For lon, to say a thing is or is not, and and are often used, with suffixes; and sometimes both lon and and are employed.
  - 6) To denote the continuance of an action or state, we frequently find the participles of verbs of going etc.; cf. Gen. 8. 3. 'going and retiring', i. e. gradually retiring.
- 212. Different Moods and Tenses: The Indicative.
  - 1) The present Indicative is expressed;
  - a, by the pret. in sentences neglecting the notion of time: b, by the fut.; but most frequently, c, by the participle.
    - 2) The imperfect is expressed,
  - a. by the pret.: rarely b. by the fut.: more commonly c. by the part. with a personal pronoun.
  - 3) The preterite is only properly expressed by the preterite.
    - 4) The pluperfect is expressed:
    - a. generally by the pret. with 100: b. by the part.: c. rarely, by the future.
      - 5) The future is expressed,
    - a. by the fut.: b. rarely by the pret.: c. by the participle.
      - 6) The future perfect is expressed, by
      - a. the preterite; b. more commonly by forms of the fut.
      - 213. Moods and Tenses: The conditional etc.
  - 1) The Subjunctive has its tenses similarly represented, hence the pres. is often denoted by the fut. or the part. with a pron.; rarely, by the pret. The imperf. and

pluperf. are generally expressed by the pret., or the part. and pron., and sometimes by the fut., either alone or with 120.

- 2) The Optative is usually indicated by the ful., sometimes without, but generally with, certain particles; and sometimes with a verb, which is mostly either or and. The particles are sometimes followed, not by the fut. but by the pret. or part. The particle, sometimes adds to a verb an optative force after verbs of wishing. The verb is in an optative signification is frequently omitted, as, and it is precised to his name!'
- 3) The imperative is denoted by its proper form, frequently also by the fut. (always in prohibitions), and sometimes by the preterite.
  - 214. The Verb with a noun as its subject.

These regularly agree in gender and number, but there are exceptions. Thus, in regard to number: Subject and predicate are sometimes different —

- a. Singular words used collectively, as well as true collectives, often have a verb in the pl., as it, host, and have the verb in the sing. or in the sing. and pl. at the same time.
- b. Plurals used singularly, generally have a verb pl. but sometimes sing.; as المناع (which generally has a verb in the pl. f. but sometimes in the sing m.), المناع (which not only takes pl. but sing. m. and المناع (which not only takes pl. but sing. m. and f.)

- c. When what is called the pl. of excellence is used, it seems merely to be an imitation of the Heb. idiom, of which many instances occur in the Bible.
- e. Four words properly dual take verbs pl., viz. 232, 232, and 232. The sing. is very rarely found with these, except the last, to which even a suff. 3 sing. f. is referred. In Ps. 105, 38, 232 has a verb f. sing. and is followed by a pron. 3 pl. m. The truth is, that this word is sometimes used for the country and sometimes for the people, and like many other cases of irregular construction, easily to be accounted for, by observing the sense attached to the word. Especially is this the case where a word is construed in the same sentence both as sing. and plural.
- 215. Subject and Predicate of a different gender.
  - 1) Feminine nouns sometimes have a masculine verb; especially: a. Those which are of a different gender from what the termination would suggest: b. Some words used figuratively: c. Some words in common use, and f. in form, as 'occasion was given', [As] [2].

- 2) Masculine nouns sometimes have a feminine verb: a. Some with m. form and f. meaning: b. Some which are used figuratively: c. Some which may be regarded as anomalous; Rev. 2, 13.
- 3) Nouns of common gender, and some others, are sometimes treated as both m. and f. in the same sentence.
- 216. Subject and Predicate of different gender and number.

  - 2) A sing. verb sometimes has a noun of a different gender: a. A verb m. sing. with a noun pl. f. either preceding or following: b. a verb f. sing. with a noun pl. m. rarely occurs: see however Job. 39, 14.
    - 217. Subject of several words; and Predicate.
  - 1) The gender and number of the predicate, generally agree with the noun in the nominative; rally agree with the noun in the nominative; rally agree with the appeared the likenes of a pillar.' Sometimes however, the sentence must be construed ad sensum, and the predicate agrees with the dependent noun, especially if it expresses the prominent idea: Job. 38, 21; 1 Cor. 4, 15. The dependent noun decides the gender and number of the verb, especially after sensum as an adj.; as in 1 Cor. 14, 23. This rule is rarely departed from.
    - 2) With several subjects connected by and, the verb

is properly pl., but sometimes the rule is violated, especially when the verb precedes: Exod. 17, 10; Gen. 7, 7.

- 3) Two feminine nouns may have a verb pl. m.; as in Ps. 85, 11.
- 4) A sing. verb with two nouns, may have the gender of the nearest, as in Num. 12, 1.
- 5) A sentence may commence with a verb sing. followed by a noun, then another noun and a verb pl.; as in Gen. 21, 32.

#### 218. The Persons of the Verb.

- 2) The 3 sing. act. and pass. m. and f., is sometimes used impersonally. The f. is most frequently so used. For the m. act., see Rom. 14, 14; pass., Math. 26, 8. For the f. act., see Luk. 18, 23; pass., Rev. 2, 13.
- 3) For the neuter gender in other languages the f. is generally employed: e. g., f. act. in pret., fut., and part., especially the p. p. The pass is thus used in the fut., but most often in the part.; as it is said.' The m. however, occurs in both act. and pass.; as Gen. 18, 11; 22, 14.
- 4) The indefinite 'one', as 'one hunts the wild boar', is denoted in various ways.

- a. By the 3 sing., as 1 Sam. 26, 20; or by the part. or participial noun, as in Is. 16, 10. The act. is sometimes used passively, as in Ro. 10, 8.
- b. By the 3 pl. as Gen. 48, 2; or by the part. or derived nouns.
- c. By the pass. as Gen. 48, 2.
- d. By the 2 pers. act. as Lev. 2, 4; Is. 41, 12. Many of these expressions are elliptical.
  - 219. Change of Construction.
  - 1) From the inf. to the finite verb; and the contrary, by poetic license.
  - 2) From a part to the finite verb, as Is. 48, 1; and the contrary, Ps. 9, 14.
  - 3) From one person to another, which rarely happens; as from 1 to 3, see Is. 42, 24; from 2 to 3, or 3 to 2, as Mic. 7, 18; Mal. 2, 15.
  - 4) Sometimes ancestors (Ps. 66, 6.) or posterity (Gen. 46, 4.) are spoken of as contemporary.
  - 5) Historical writers, sometimes use several verbs in succession, to which different nominatives have to be supplied, as Gen. 2, 21.
    - 6) Change of number very rarely occurs.
- 220. Periphrasis, to express compound Greek verbs.
  - 1) The same principle is adopted with verbs, as with nouns.
- a. Some simple verbs, are regarded as equivalent to certain compound verbs in Greek, as Δ² and μετανοέω.

- b. Some compound Gr. verbs are expressed by periphrasis.

  1. Two verbs are used in the same tense, number, person and gender, as 

  if if προϊδών.

  2. A verb and a particle, as 

  if if προϊδών.

  if if προϊστημι. This particle governs the following noun. Adverbs occur, as —

  if if αναγεννάω.

  3. A verb joined to a noun with a prep.; as —

  if if προϊστάμενος.

  4. Verbs compounded of a noun and a verb are rendered by a verb and a noun; as 

  if if προϊστάμενος is spun out into six words 

  if καταχρώμενοι is spun out into six words

  if καταχρώμενοι is spun out into six words

  if καταχρώμενοι is spun out into six words

  if καταχρώμενοι is spun out into six words
  - 221. Verbs which take an acccusative.
  - 1) Many transitive verbs govern the accusative which is either the simple word, or with \ pref.; thus منا الله 'he called them', الله الله 'he called those.'
  - 2) Many verbs are both transitive and intransitive; in the former sense they generally take an accusative.
  - 3) Certain classes of verbs govern an acc. only. Such are verbs of clothing, adorning, putting off, and verbs denoting plenty, deficiency, going, coming etc.
  - 4) Neuter verbs can take an acc. of the same origin or signification, as, to dream a dream.
  - 5) Some conjugations, as Pa., Aph., Shaph., of verbs which in Pe. govern one acc., require two accusatives. Such are verbs signifying to put on or off, to adorn, cover, fill, satisfy, teach, show etc.

- - 222. Verbs with Prepositions.
- 1) Many verbs take , as to deny, and many such as correspond to Latin verbs governing or compounded with in or ad.
- 2) \sim may be regarded as a sign of the dative with many verbs which in Latin, govern or are compounded with ad, in, pro, adversus etc.
- 3) is used with verbs of avoiding, fearing, asking, filling etc.
- 4) some others.
- 5) lon with person or thing to be of like condition or state.
- 6) مَـهُ and مَـُهُ are used with verbs of separating, and distinguishing.
  - 7) Some verbs of motion take and and also and also.
- 8) ( ) and or or frequently come after a verb in the sense of coram, 'before', 'in the sight', 'in the presence of.'
- 9) Some verbs are construed with different particles, in different senses. Thus, with is to confess, or profess; with to give thanks; and with an acc., to praise.

#### 223. The Passive.

- 1) Passive verbs often take , of the efficient cause or agent. Thus Matt. 7, 5. 'It may be attempted, by thee'; is also used similarly; as Matt. 4, 1. 'He was led, of the spirit.' In these cases, the verb frequently resembles a deponent, as 'that ye may appear and unto them'; Matt. 6, 1. cf. v. 8.
- 2) Verbs which take two accusatives in the act. often take one in the pass.
- 3) Verbs with a pass form, and an act. signif. take one acc. This is especially true of verbs of senses and affections; likewise of many pass participles in Pe. See Matt. 14, 5; Lu. 14. 2; Joh. 12, 6.
- 4) Passive verbs often have a reflexive sense, and the same is true of the p. p. Peal.
  - 5) Neuter verbs are often used for passives.
  - 224. Verbs used Adverbially.
- 1) When two verbs in agreement come together, the first is often used adverbially. 'Again will I feed thy flock.' Gen. 30, 31. lit. 'I will return, I will feed thy flock': 'Multiply wash me', = 'often wash me' or 'thoroughly wash me', Ps. 51, 4.
- 2) A finite verb and an inf. are used in the same way, Ps. 78, 38; Gen. 31, 27.
- 3) The verbs thus employed are chiefly five, عَنْ , بِهُ اللهُ , بِهُ اللهُ (most frequently), and sometimes مَنْ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ
- 4) By this means, not only adverbs of time and place, but of manner etc. are represented.

225. The 'Constructio Praegnans.'

226. The Substantive verb.

1) Personal pronouns are often used for the substantive verb lon; so also is All (est) or All (non est), by attaching suffixes to which, all the persons, sing. and pl. can be expressed.

- 2) The persons of are formed in exactly the same way.
- Sing. 3. m. sold he is not Plu. 3. m. sold h
  - 3) كَا is often prefixed to jon to form the imperf. etc.; thus jon كَا الْكِمَا he was.
  - 4) While 10 is used to form the imperf. and pluperf. tenses, it sometimes merely strengthens the pret. and is therefore used in negative and interrogative sentences like

our 'it is not', and 'is it not?' Thus lon p 'it is not' Matt. 10, 20; and pin lon p 'is not this?' Matt. 13, 55.

- 5) Other uses of 100, (which is sometimes omitted) have been previously described.
- 6) A.], like Lat. est with dat. is often used for to have. Thus A.] 'I have.' is used in the same sense; cf. Joh. 12, 6; Ro. 1, 13.

#### Chap. IV. The Syntax of Particles.

227. Syntax of Adverbs.

- 1) Adverbs are joined with nouns like adjectives. Sometimes the adv. precedes the noun or verb, المنافذ المنا
- 2) Verbs and nouns used adverbially have been already treated of.
- 3) Adverbs (and nouns) are repeated to give intensity to an expression\*), and also to denote progress, addition or diversity: , very badly; wery badly; paulatim, 'little by little'; , paulatim, 'little by little'; , 'hither and thither.
- 4) بمرا with a demonstr. pron. is used as an adj. 'like', 'such' == t alis. Thus Is. 66, 8. مركم أن عمرا 'such things' talia.

<sup>\*)</sup> Some are always repeated; as \_\_\_\_, quickly, Mar. 9, 30, Philox.

- 5) An affirmative answer to a question is not always given by an adv. (as, Acts 5, 8, 'yea, —1, at such a price': cf. Ch. 22, 27;) but by a periphrasis, generally of the personal pron. and a verb; 'art thou my son Esau?'

  'I am he': 'art thou Mephibosheth?' ' 'thy servant cometh: etc.
- 6) A differs from  $\mathring{\mu}$  and  $\overset{\sim}{\hookrightarrow}$  by including the subst. verb. and is equivalent to  $\mathring{\mu}$ .
- 7) By prefixing i to an adj. or a noun it is rendered privative or negative.
- 8) In questions which expect a negative reply, or are expressive of indignation, the positive is sometimes put for the negative: and vice versa.

#### 228. Prepositions.

- 1) Prepositions are sometimes put where one would suffice; 'غنے عُرِی' after; کیا 'before.' Where we might expect two, we often find but one.
- 2) Prepositions precede the words they govern, and are rarely omitted.
- 3) The use of individual prepositions is best learned by practice from the lexicon. See however Sec. 222, on Verbs with prepositions, and Sec. 184, 186, 187.

#### 229. Conjunctions.

- 1) Before the Greek influence was much felt, there were fewer conjunctions, and sentences were therefore shorter. In later writings the case is different, sentences are longer and conjunctions abound.
  - 2) Conjunctions are often omitted where we use them;

- as and, if etc. and they must be supplied in translation. See No. 211. 5, Obs. a. and Is. 17, 6.
- 3) Some conjunctions may be repeated as correlatives: e. g. o \_ o, o' \_ o', = both and; so also, o' \_ o', i' \_ o', etc.
- 4) Those which mean 'that' (ut), and 'lest' (ne), generally have the fut., but in other senses, they take the pret. also; Gen. 34, 27; Dan. 2, 23.
- 5) of is both disjunctive (see 229, remark 3.), and comparative = than: رو خصد, 'than for thee.' and عرف), are sometimes used in comparisons indefinitely to denote any (house, man etc), Job. 24, 14. is used with the conditional, and 1, with the indicative. but, however, holds a chief place among adversative particles; we sometimes have , many significations are assigned, but this belongs rather to the lexicon. • is of very extensive use: it denotes and, that, etc. and is sometimes pleonastic at the beginning of a sentence or clause; it is even used in comparisons, Job. 5, 7. Both a negative and interrogative use is given to which in this respect resembles the usual sign of negation — الأبير , and — بالأبير , until, do not always imply discontinuance when the point indicated is reached; Acts. 7, 18; 1 Tim. 4, 13.

#### 230. Interjections.

1) Interjections which menace etc., sometimes stand absolutely, and sometimes their object takes in the ob

2) إِنَّا is used as an affirmative, yea, and as an interjection; 'O! earth' اِكْنَا اِنَّا اِنْ اَلَى اللهِ الله

# Chap. V. Certain Peculiarities of Idiom. 231. Ellipses.

These are various: a. Of the substantive verb: b. Of the verbs [2]; c. of the acc. after an act. verb in certain phrases; as, 'distributed gifts', Jer. 16, 7; 'broke bread', cf. Is. 58, 7; 'Sent help', Ps. 18, 17. Comp. Ps. 103, 9 in Heb. d. A noun or pronoun may be omitted to avoid repetition, 'a glory like the glory of' etc. Joh. 1, 14. e. A nominat. is very rarely omitted except in impersonal sentences; Jer. 3, 5. where anger is understood: comp. the Heb. Others have been already mentioned.

- 232. Zeugma, Hendiadys, Antiphonesis.
- 1) Zeugma of one verb with two nouns is common, Gen. 47, 19; Joh. 4, 10; and also of one nominat. with two genitives, Gen. 2, 1.
  - 2) Hendiadys of two words joined by o, for 17\*

nominat. and gen. as Gen. 1, 14: is not uncommon: comp. Gen. 3, 16, Job. 4, 16; Isa. 4, 5.

- 3) Antiphonesis often occurs, as Gen. 1, 4; Matt. 16, 1. 233. Indirect construction and Parenthesis.
- 1) The words of others are generally quoted directly, but sometimes indirectly, as Job. 35, 14; 1 Sam. 13, 13. The sign of quotation is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , like the Greek  $\frac{3}{2}\tau\iota$ .
- 2) Parenthesis, is denoted by no peculiar sign, but sometimes by certain particles as  $\circ$ , and  $\vdots$ : Rom. 7, 1. The parenthetic clause or passage, is begun and ended by a point, both here and in Josh. 3, 15; comp. Exod. 16, 36. In the two last cases  $\circ$  is used.
  - 234. Irregular arrangement.
- 1) The verb 10 n, and a pron. as a subst. verb sometimes deviate from their common order, and the same is true of particles and 1 n.
- 2) نخز with , following is generally prefixed to expressions quoted from another, but not always: this إيّنا leaves a nominative to be understood: Pseudo-Clem. De Virg. 1, 3, 6, etc.
  - 235. Paronomasia and Lusus verborum.
- 1) Paronomasia, which is so common in some oriental languages, is rarely met with in Syriac. See however Ps. 40, 4; Is. 28, 10, 13; Heb. 1, 1.
- 2) A play upon words is also uncommon, but various examples are met with in the old Test. e. g. Gen. 9, 27; 49, 8, 16, 19: Num. 18, 2; 24, 21: Ruth, 1, 20; Jer. 48, 2; Hos. 2, 23.

## PART IV.

PROSODY.



#### PART IV.

#### PROSODY.

#### 236. General remarks.

- 1) This subject has received little attention from Grammarians, and even Dr. Hoffmann only makes a passing allusion to it.
- 2) In this country, Dr. Henry Burgess has been the first and only one to enter at all minutely upon the prosody of the Syriac. He has done this in his valuable work 'Select metrical Hymns and Homilies of Ephraem Syrus'; London 1853. To his obliging permission I am indebted for almost the whole of what follows upon the subject. Dr. B. has however truly observed that the investigation of the subject is not yet complete.

#### 237. Varieties of Metre.

- 1. Tetrasyllabic, or four syllables in a line,
- 2. Pentesyllabic, five - -
- 3. Hexasyllabic, six - -
- 4. Heptasyllabic, seven - -
- 5. Octosyllabic, eight - -
- [6. Dodecasyllabic twelve - ] See Sec. 238, 6.

Lines occur with nine or more syllables, but they are probably hypersyllabic:

- 238. Character of the Metres.
- 1) Tetrasyllabic is much used by Ephraem, and, from its brevity, is adapted to a quick and lively style of composition. It is however employed on all subjects; in funeral dirges, and in more didactic homilies. The following is an example from Ephraem.

B'kúlhún, rámshé اکم کے کہدہ اللہ Lók thésh,búchthó.

2) Pentesyllabic, is also used in all styles of composition, as well grave as lively.

الْأَزْ بِفَإِنْكُمْا 'Oyárd 'phár,dáisó عَدِمُنَا مِنْ M'ínóid 'bú,sómó.

3) Hexasyllabic is not of common occurrence in Ephraem.

امْ الْمُعْمِر الْمُا Chúnáin, bráchmái,k ábó, دُمْ مُعْمِر مُوَّمِعُ مِنْدِ مُوَّمِعُ مِنْدِ الْمُعْمِر الْمُا كُلِيدَ مُوَّمِعُ مُنْدِ مُوَّمِعُ مُنْدِ مُوَّمِعُ مُنْدِ مُوَّمِعُ مِنْدِ مُعْمِدِ الْمُعْمِدِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْمِدِ الْمُعْمِ الْمُعْمِدِ الْمُعْمِي الْمُعْمِدِ الْمُعْمِي الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعْمِي الْمُعْمِي الْمُعْمِي الْمُعْمِي الْمُعْمِدِ ا

- 4) Heptasyllabic, is more used in stately and solemn subjects, although by no means confined to them.
- - 5) Octosyllabic is suited to very solemn compositions.

    ابَعْمَا اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ

- 6) Dodecasyllabic, is probably the tetrasyllabic thrice repeated, and is said to have been employed by Jacob of Sarug.\*)
- \*) Dr. Burgess institutes a comparison between the Heptasyllabic metre and the Anacreontic odes which contain a similar number of syllables, and quotes the two well known verses:

΄Η γη μέλαινα πίνει, Πίνει δὲ δένδος αὐτήν.

Dr. B. also observes that the Octosyllabic "is the same as our long metre, and if our readers will scan it along with some English hymn, they will have a better idea of its effect."

These facts suggest an endeavour to compare each of the five pairs of verses above quoted with as many from our own language in order to show where the accents may fall.

#### 1. Tetrasyllabic;

What place is here! What scenes appear!

or,

On a mountain By a fountain.

#### 2. Pentesyllabic;

For sins not his own He dies to atone.

or,

Sweet are their voices. Nature rejoices.

#### 3. Hexasyllabic;

I hear the thunder roar And Vengeance at the door.

or,

O list to my story, I tell of the glory.

#### 4. Heptasyllabic;

From Greenland's icy mountains — From Afric's sunny fountains.

239. Figures employed.

- 1) Synaeresis, which is of frequent occurrence.
- a. It removes initial vowels from Olaph and some other letters both radical and servile. Thus: المناب is pronounced thic-nun: المناب ا
- b. It removes vowels from the middle of words. Thus:

  رُحْمَاهُ is pronounced neshtrar. In nouns, zekopho especially falls out, hence المُحَمَّةُ is read sammne.
- c. It removes final vowels. Thus:  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =$ 
  - 2) Diaeresis, which is less frequent. It is most common where there is a sheva or scarcely perceptible vowel. Thus one halayun, and in methcheze.

#### 5. Octosyllabic;

Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him, all creatures here below.

or,

Though destructions walk around us — Angel-guards from Thee surround us.

6. Dodecasyllabie;

A needless Alexandrine ends the idle song Which like a wounded snake drags its slow length along.

or.

Thus he completes his graced design, and glory now Shines on his path, lights up his eye, and gilds his brow.

Although no specimen of this last is given we add two English couplets to show what it might have been.

As it respects the others, I am by no means certain that we have apprehended the true principle of the mechanism of the Syriac poetry, and have generally given two examples.

#### 240. Strophes.

- 1) In some metrical compositions these are wanting.
- 2) They oftener occur, and generally consist of a uniform number of lines; they however, differ in different compositions.
- 3) Many strophes end in a kind of Chorus or Antiphony, which is not always written at the close of the strophes after the first.
- 4) Strophes of various lengths, may occur in the same composition.

#### 241. The Antiphony or Response.

- 1) It is known that alternate singing was popular in the early Syrian Church and that Bardesanes and Ephraem both made use of it.
- 2) In the works of Ephraem two distinct forms of responsive compositions occur. The first resembles the dialogue, or rather the Amoebic style of the Eclogues of Virgil or the idyls of Theocritus, and which has been adopted by some English authors. The second, and more common, consists of a chorus or refrain at the end of each strophe, formed either of a repetition of some portion of the poem, or of a prayer, or doxology. A specimen of the first, or Amoebic, is found in Hymn 21 of Dr. Burgess's book (Ephraem, canon 57 tom. VI. p. 324) where a deceased person is introduced asking the prayers of his sorrowing friends: this would doubtless produce upon them a very deep and solemn impression. Of the second, with the responses at the end of each strophe,

Dr. Burgess gives several examples, as Hymns 2, 3, 4, 23. Thus, Hy. 3.

O happy infancy,
Which hath gained Paradise!
Alas! for old age,
Which still remains in sorrow! —
Lord, be thou its helper!

Again, Hy. 23.

Before my offences

Are brought against me,

At the tribunal of justice;

And cause me to stand

In the presence of the Judge

With confusion of face: —

Have mercy on me O Lord!

For thou art abundant in mercy!

#### 242. Additional observations.

- 1) In some compositions the metre is irregular, the lines being of unequal lengths, and the strophes may also differ in the number of their lines (240, 4).
- 2) Difficulties may arise in scanning, from the omission or misplacement of vowels in the copies, arising from inattention to the metrical structure: the pointing must therefore be carefully examined.
- 3) Sometimes rhyme as well as metre is attempted. Dr. Burgess gives an example in Hymn 3, strophe 1: the four first lines end in an, and the last four in o. Every line of Hymn 34 ends with an adverb in ith —

- Dr. Wiseman's Horae Syriacae (pp. 84—86) there is a specimen of rhyming composition from the 'Storehouse of Mysteries' by Bar Hebraeus, (born 1226, died 1286). Twenty two lines of the Procemium form eleven rhyming couplets. The lines are of very different lengths, some containing six, and some eighteen or twenty syllables.
- 4) There is a hymn ascribed to Ephraem, which consists of ten strophes of four lines each. The initial letters of the strophes form an acrostic of the words [Lines], Jesus the Messiah. Because however some commenced the name of Jesus with and some with both are given. The metre is chiefly Heptasyllabic, but some of the lines have eight and others only six syllables. (Rich Mss. 7156. fol. 151.)
- 5) The last line of a strophe is frequently hypersyllabic. Hy. 22. in Dr. Burgess is an example.
- 6) The tunes to which these metrical compositions were sung, and the mode of singing or chanting them are unknown.
- 7) The metrical compositions extant in Syriac are very numerous. Bardesanes (cir. A. D. 170) and Simeon bishop of Seleucia (Mart. A. D. 296) appear to be the first writers of Syriac poetry of whom we have any record. Ephraem the Syrian (died A. D. 372), surpassed all others in the number and variety of his metrical compositions. The work of Dr. Burgess will supply many interesting facts on this head.

8) The previous remarks are all which can here be presented, but it is hoped that the students of Syriac literature, will find them useful as a brief introduction to the prosody of the language.

#### 243. Modern Poetry.

It may not be uninteresting in conclusion to present the reader with a specimen of modern Syriac poetry. It is the work of the American Missionaries who have endeavoured to introduce sacred poetry into the modern language. The specimen is a translation of the well known hymn of Cowper —

'There is a fountain filled with blood.'

المر بِمِدُه الْحد الْم سُمسِ: كَيْدُولُونُوا بَيْكُونُوا: المثل المر بِمِدُه فَيْرَفَ مَن كَمهِدُا. وَمَ قُوْفَ مَن كَمهِدُا. بُلُ فَاذًا بَكُمْ اللهُ الْمَكُمْ اللهُ الْمُكَادِ الْمُكَمِّدِ اللهُ اللهُ

مَن بِهُ مُعَدِد اللهِ بَسَنِه دَمُ يَدَهُ وَ اللهِ بَهُ مُعَدِد اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُو

هُم مُمْم خِمْتِ حَمَّدًا وَدُمْ الْمُنْدَا : وَلَا مُحْدًا : وَلَا مُحْدًا .

The preceding hymn may suffice not only for an example of a Modern Syriac hymn, but for a specimen of the language \*) and as such will present not a few contrasts and comparisons with the ancient or classical Syriac. The extract is taken from the Modern Syriac Grammar of the Rev. D. T. Stoddard. p. 177.

\*) In the hymn, the vowels are not all perfectly represented by the ordinary characters, and the same is true of one or two of the consonants. The vowel which we have marked has the sound of a in father, and has often the sound of a in care, at other times it resembles i in pin. has the sound of o in note, or of oo in poor, and resembles e in me. has the short sound of a in man.

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## TABLES.

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Eshtaph.	reg. as Ethpaal.	4 d	
Shaphel.	reg. as Paël.	A d	
Ethtaphal.  Shaphel. Eshtaph.			(مَهِا) (مَهِا) (مَهِا)
Aphel.		9 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	الم المال ال
Ethpaal.		\$700° \$	1797 1797 1797 1797
Paël.		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2
Ethpeel.	\(\frac{1}{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	1794 1794 1794 1794
		900	مُ أَنْ مُ
Peal.		(فعمرهکه)	
	3. m. 3. f. 1. c. Pret. 3. m. 2. f. 2. m. 3. m. 3. m. 3. m. 1. c.	Infin.	[mp. 2. m. 2. f.

		ثمممي	,	etc.						ثعدامي	عُعمامها
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	9 9 4 5 7 9		7975	<i>V</i>				Ad			
	Plur.   2. m.   2. f.	Futur. 3. m.	3. f. 2. m.	2. f.	1. c. Plur. 3. m.	3. f.	2. m. 2. f.	1. c.	$\overline{Part}$ . $act. m$ . $f$ .	Part.	f.

Tab. A. 2. The Verb with diacritic signs. Sec. 17.

3. m.	3. f.		2. m.	1. c.
Preter. Sing.	خه مهده	م	2780	فهكم
	حن مهجن	ا مہ	منجم	منهكم
مهر ا	مهجن		2580	مهنکه
Plur. علمه علمه	*		*	-sio
Fut. Sing.	<b>%0,202</b>		ا عمده	افها
المهما المالية	المراء		المعبدة الم	اعنهه ا
المرافي المراف	/apo2		Najo2	(المناكا)
Plur. رمکین رمکین			رحيم	<i>∞ملاف</i>
المراجعة والمراجعة والمراجع والمراجعة والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمرا	**		رعيمه	~~ioi
رضهم			رفكموح	المالية
Imper. Sing. m. Note	Vale Plur	. m.	مخصغه	محصة
الم الم	مـــ		<i>خ</i> 70%0	مخمعه
Infinit. Nace Nace Nace etc.				
Partic. Act. Li m. H.			vi pri	
فعمها المعالمات	100	١٥٨٥	المحمد	صدفنها

B. Paradigm of L. Sec. 99.

	Paël.
Pret. Sing.	Plu.
3. m. — 📜	م ا
- f. 스타	
2. m.	رهُ کامی
- f. 421	ح کامی
1. c. g.	م رايم
Fut. Sing.	Plu.
3. m.	
- f. Ly	د راثعة
2. m.	ر بائے د رمائے
- f. '	ك ركتُّح الله
1. c. g.	gi rai
Imp. Sing.	Plu.
m. 1.	حُمَاه حُ
f. 41.	صُّانِ ا
Inf.	مکیاه
Part.	المحرب المحرب

The terminations are added in a similar manner to the passive.

Tab. C. The Regular Verb with suffixes. Sec. 101.

D	G: 4	0	2.0
Proper Form.	Sing. 1. c.	2. m,	2. f.
Pret. Pe. Sing. 3. m.)	معكيمة	مَهُمُو ا	مُهرکدت
3. f. 272ô	مرّدد	مهدهر	مهكةص
2. m. A	ميديد	※	尜
2. f	مهکمیم	※	柒
1. c. ASAÔ	*	مهدير	مهكدد
Plur. 3. m	مُهِدُولِد	مُدِحُهِ	مُهرِثُوم
	مَيْحُوْدَهِ	مُحِدُهُا	مُهِمُونُونِ
مگیمت (	مَنْ حُدِيد	مُنْ الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	فَهُكُومِ
3. f.	مَانِينَانَ	مَدِينَهِ	صَيْدَةُ دُمْ
2. m. OA 50	مهدهٔ	※	*
2. f 1250	مهدمد	柒	※
1. c.	柒	مهند	مالكائد
Infin.	وَمِهِ كِيبَ	مَنمر	مَعْمَهُمُومِ
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	مائح حوام	*	**
2. f	مهم څخواب	※	*
Plur. 2. m. alabo	سۇكىۋە	*	· *
2. f	میڈکٹی میڈکٹی	**	**
Fut. Sing. )	ثمهركيب	ثمیکر	ثمهكم
Plur. 3. m. Plur. 3. m.	ثميردويس	ثمهكأوثو	ثمهخوثص
Pret. Pa.	~175V2	مَهُ حُب	مُهْدِد
Inf. Pa.	مكۇكۇك	420200	سے کُوکھ کُون

Tab. C. Continued.

3. m.	3. f.	Plur. 1. c.	2. m.	2. f.
مكية	منگرة	->80 ->80	(22 <u>%</u> 0	مهدف
012×20	منگریت	مهُدم،	ومكرده	قهكه قد
مریکی	منگری	رگمگه	※	柒
مهمميري	منگ	مهَدة،	※	柒
σÂŞÃο	منگ	兴	مهُحدده,	مهُدهُ
منحجات	مرحج	رميمة	مُكِمْ حُدِي	~2°2 % 5°
ممذمكهم	منْعُكُمُوّ	رِعُكِهِ ا	مُكِمُونُهُ	مُهِدُولُوب
ممتحيي	مَنْكِنَه	ڪئٽ	رمُعكمة	تهكية
مميئتكهم	مئتكية	رئيكيم	رمُكتندمُ	مَا يُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلَمِ الْمُعِلَمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلَمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِمِي الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلَمِ الْمُعِلَمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلَمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلَمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلَمِ الْمِعِلَمِ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمِعِلَّمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمِ الْم
مهُكهٔ	منْمُكمُ	رث گذر م	※	米
مهداری	مناشك	رئيني الم	*	※
ممياكية	منائن	*	مهَديْه	مهُدُون
مكرمث	منكيمث	~300°	رمُعكيِّمهُ	مَعَدُ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَدِّ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَدِّ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِثِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِّ الْمُعِلِّ الْمُعَادِي الْمُعَادِ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعَادِي الْمُعَادِ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعَادِ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمِيعِيدُ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلَّ الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِ
مميكمك	منگشک		柒	*
مامحیمه	منځځکه	~~~~~	*	※
~ag	من المركب	رمُكِومُ ا	*	柒
مميكمهم	ميرية	ر شور م	**	※
ممائكم	مناعثمه	رئمکمکم		
مقومجيمي	منكيمة	ر جهمت	رمُعكمهُ م	ممممد
ممينوكهون	تفكمفة	رثمكهمة	رمُعنْمُكِمِمة	شمكون
مَكِيكِ	مَكِيّة		625 E	-3-32°
م کُوکُمُکُمُکُوکُ	ا مَا كُوكُ كُوكُ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	رمُحميُ	حعقكم المعالمة

Tab. D. Verbs Pe Nun, 2, Sec. 107.

Eshtaph.	reg. as Ethpaal.	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	الممادم. آلممادم.
Shaphel.	reg. as Paël.	9 0 0 0 4 0	e d
Ethtaphal.	12200 1200 100221 100221 100221 100221 1002221 1002221 1002221 1002221 1002221 1002221	\$\\7\\600 \$\\7\\600 \$\\7\\600	122 ea (ea)
Aphel.	اِقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَقْمَا اَلْهُ الْمَا الْمَ الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمِ الْمِ الْمِ الْمِا الْمِا الْمِ الْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِالْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْمِ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْ الْمِلْمِ	9500	) چھم پھم
Ethpaal.	12.200 12.200 12.200 12.200 12.200 12.200 12.200 13.200 14.200 15.200	000 V V V V	12 rea 12 rear
Paël.	الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال الفوال	2000 S1800	* G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G 4 G
Ethpeel.	الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار الالقمار	ميرا قصم	וֹאוֹפּם וֹאוֹפּם
Peal.	رفوم رفوم رفوم رفوم رفوم رفوم رفوم رفوم	, 3ea	4 4 4 4 9
	3. m. 3. f. 1. c. Pret. 3. m. 2. f. 1. c. 1. c. 3. m. 3. m. 3. f. 1. c.	Infin.	Imp. 2. m. 2. f.

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	(ثميَّاهُم) etc.		(ڤىماھەم)
	etc.	(محقق)	(% 80)
12,200 12,200 12,200	1,7 7 0 1,7 7 0 1,2 2 0 1,2 0		څ۲ <u>۷</u> وم څ۲۵ وم
آؤمه آؤمه	4,64 4,64 4,64 4,64 4,64 4,64 4,64 4,64	عدوم! مخوم!	300 300 300
12 [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	întea (a. 22, 120, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,		څیرتوم څیرتوم
القمم ،	الفع أما كالفع أما كالفعا الفعم المفعا المفعا المفعا المفعا المفعا	عاقم عاقما	3120 3120 3120
أكلومه آكلومب	شرفم ما شرفم ما شرفم شرفمم شرفمم شرفمم شرفمم شرفمم شرفمم شرفم		څکړن <u>ځم</u> څکړن <u>ډم</u> ا
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Plur. 2. m. 2. f.	Fuhur. 3. m. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. 2. f. 2. m. 2. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c.	Part. act.m.	Part. P. m. f.

Tab. E. Verbs Double Ee., "s, Sec. 109.

Eshtaph.	reg. as Paël.	SANGER OF	ا (اَحْدُوْف
Shaphel.	reg. as Paël.	9 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	* <b>4</b>
Ethtaphal.	2, 22, 1 2, 22, 1 2, 22, 1 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	\$ 2 Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	آکے نصب (نصہ) آکے نصب
Aphel.	ازها ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار ازهار	9.90	Tien.
Ethpalpal.			1
Palpel.		900	
Ethpeel.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	SZ (amo	17:aa.
Peal.		\$9. 8	4 0 4 0 9 9
	2. f. 2. m. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c. 3. f. 3. j. 2. f. 3. m. 2. f. 1. c.	Infin.	Imp. 2. m. 2. f.

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	etc.		څخمرزها څخمرزها
	etc.	9 9	9 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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الزهر	ATI	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	9 9 9
			\$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}\frac{1}{2}\f
		95151	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
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Plur. 2. m. 2. f.	Futur. 3. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. Plur. 3. f. 2. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. 1. c.	Part. act.m. f.	Part. P. m. f.

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Eshtaph.	as Ethtaphal.	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	(100 M
Shaphel.	as Aphel.	9	69
Ethtaphal. Shaphel.	12,002,1 12,002	\$27.00 \$20.00 \$10.00	الميره ميال (هيال) (هيال) (هيال) الميره ميال ميالي ميالي ميالي الميالي الميال
Aphel.		\$ 300	
Ethpaal.		\$24 \$4 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	12/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/
Paël.			ंत्र भ्र
Ethpecl.		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$\frac{1}{27}\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Peal.		19 19	F. F.
Pe	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	12 13
	Pret. 3. m. 2. f. 2. f. 1. c. Phur. 3. f. 2. g. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c. 3. f.	Infin.	Imp. 2. m. 2. f.

		, A 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	etc.							\$ 9 A O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
		الم و ق	etc.					9		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	
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led.		* <b>7</b>	1, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	H 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		A 7 A 7 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O 9 O	\$ 7 P	, d	1 20 A	\$ 9 d d	مي مي م
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Tab. F.		الماري المارية	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 2 2 5 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	בי בי		الم الم	\$\frac{\chi_{\beta}^{4}}{\chi_{\beta}^{2}} \\ \chi_{\beta}^{4} \\	ते विकास विकास	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Note:
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	Phur. 2. m. 2. f.	Futur.	3. f.	2. f. 1. c.	Plur. 3. m. 3. f.	2. m. 2. f.	1. 6.	Part.	f.	Part. P. m.	

Tab. G. Verbs Pe Yud, 2. Sec. 112.

Eshtaph.	reg. as Ethtaph.	40	(javori)
Shaphel.	reg. as Aph.	9,40	
Ethtaphal.		9770	1770× (0 1)
Aphel.		A O O A	
Ethpaal.		97 A 0 A 0	(\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Paël.		9	
Ethpeel.		4 9 H	
Peal.		# <u>9</u>	H H H
	Pret. 3. m. 2. f. 1. c. Plur. 3. f. 2. f. 2. f. 2. f. 1. c. 1. c.	Infin.	[mp. 2. m. 2. f.

			etc.		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
		A .	etc.	3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	9 4 0 5 - 1 9 4 0 5 - 1
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	Plur. 2. f. 2. f. 2. f.	Futur. 3. m. 3. f. 2. m.	2. f. 1. c. Phur. 3. m. 3. f. 2. m.	Part. act.m. f.	Part. P. m. f.

Tab. H. Verbs Ee Olaph, "上. Sec. 114.

Ethtaphal.	# 7 7 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		122 LA Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	الالمحائد	الالمالية	المرحاحة في	17751470	المكر المحري أكرك أكري مع , أب	9775	1775T	الالم الم
Aphel.		न हैन	اثامك	्रिंग	्त्र	$1_{\nu}$	الم المرام		\$ 9 a d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d		الم
aal.	477	A 2 4 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2	LY A CAN	أكاموم	17900			1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	\$ \$ 4 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$ 6 \$	المراجعة المراجعة	17 ha
Ethpaal.	(70 h			المجائد	17C	17014: 5 A	1701470	175 4 4 6 5 1 6 5	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$7 A	المحالما
ël.			\$ 100 m	المحرا	4.5	, 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1	7 0 0	ا جُرَّا الْمَا لِلْمَا الْمَا الْمِا لِلْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمِالْمِ لِلْمِلْمِ الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْم	2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	÷ d	4
Paël.			مير ميره	1	<u>q</u>	V	9 6	1 °q , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<u>6</u>	<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>
Ethpeel.			רבושעה היובפושעה	170147	175140		701440	رائيام (الم	څکلاڪاره ه	#T 7 7 1	الماحاً عن
Peal.	'q 'q	(9	9	9	<u> </u>	V	9 (0)	1 '9	\$24 <b>4</b>		ैत
	Pret. 3. m. 3. f.	2. r.	2. f.	1. c.	Ptur. 3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	1. c.	Infin.	Imp. 2. m.	2. f.

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Plur. 2. f. 3. m. 3. m. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c. Plur. 3. m. 2. f. 1. c. 2. f. 1. c. Plur. 3. m. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c. f.	Part. P. m.

Tab. I. Verbs Ee Vau, Ee Yud, 2, 2, Sec. 116.

Ethtaphal.	1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22 1226.22
Aphel.	# da
Ethpaal.	120 22 1 120 22
Paël.	* 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4
Ethpecl.	1220-221 1220-2
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	3. f. 5. f. 3. f. 5. f. 3. f.

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Phur. 2. f. 3. f. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c. Phur. 3. f. 2. f. 2. f. 1. c. Part. act.m. f.	Part. P. m. f.

Tab. K. Verbs Lomad Olaph "p. Sec. 123.

Eshtaph.	etc.	40
Shaphel.	etc.	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ethtaphal.		6272 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222
Aphel.		
Ethpaal.		627 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Paël.		2000
Ethpeel.	V V V	(9) (7)
Peal.		(A) H.J. J.
	Pret. 3. m. 2. m. 1. c. 2. f. 3. m. 3. m. 3. m. 3. f. 1. c. 1. c.	Infin.  Imp. 2. m.

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		etc.		مُعديد الم
	ال ال	etc.		
177 27 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			شمکیٹا شمکیکیکیا
	4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4			49, 49
والم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم	1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,			شيريا شيريكيا
	4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	3 3
(12, 20) (12, 21)	ئى ئارىل ئارىل ئارىل ئارىل			شي را شيم يكيا شيم يكيا
\$ 4	4. 10 14. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		4	(J. J.
Plur. 2. f. 2. f.	Futur. 3. m. 3. f. 2. m.	2. f. 1. c. Plur. 3. m. 3. f. 2. f. 1. c.	Part. act.m. f.	$\left \begin{array}{c} Part. \\ P. \ m. \\ f. \end{array}\right $

Tab. L. Verbs Lomad Olaph with suffixes, Sec. 127.

Proper Form.	Sing. 1. c.	2. m.	2. f.
Pret. Sing. Pe. 3. $m. Pa.$	مـزُلب سەرلىپ	y <u>.</u> 0	مؤمد
3. f. $Pe.$ $\begin{cases} 2 \\ pa. \end{cases}$	مز2د مز2د	42;0	سه کُنم
1. c. A.j.	*	مؤمري	مزمدد
Peal. $\bigcirc$ Plur. 3. m.	مزّهٔ مند	مرن مرب مرام	منوه منوه منواه
Paël.	لَّسِمُ أَسْمُ	+o-m]	Lacam <sup>y</sup>
3. f. {	مائی مائید	مناب مناب	مزند
Infin.	مَدُم: مُل	مدون المراد	<u> </u>
$ \begin{array}{c c} Imp. & Pe. \\ 2. m. & Pa. \\ \end{array} $	م <sub>أ</sub> مل مُـزُل	※	<b>※</b>
2. f.	مزندند	*	*
Plur. 2. $m$ . $o_{i}^{\nabla}$	مزَّاهُلِب }	*	<b>※</b>
2. f.	المثاثر	※	※
Futur. 3. m.	ثمزميب	ثمزمر	ثمؤمص

Tab. L. Continued.

	AD: D
	مَ الْمُ
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مِعْ وَأَنِّهِ مِنْ أَنِّهِ مِنْ أَنِّهِ مِنْ أَنِّهِ مِنْ أَنِّهِ مِنْ أَنَّهِ مِنْ أَنَّهُ مِنْ أَنَّهُ مِنْ	
ما الما الما الما الما الما الما الما ا	* 
مع ا تعزيدة ا تعزيد المرابعة ا	ثمؤمد

Tab. M. Nouns with suffixes. Sec. 154.

	Singular.				
	Stat. abs.	ئەت <u>،</u>	منكب	jî_z	
	Suff. Sing. 1. c.	من منت	محالمت	± V	مممم
	2. m.	<b>مَن</b> َّوْنَ مِنْ الْمُنْ الْمُ	مُحدُوب	y - 7	مُحْمَدُ مُعْرِ
	2. f.	سعبُ مش	مُخدَم	المراجعة الم	محمد مُحد
	3. m.	ലുയു	محکی	میکی ا	ممكمعة
	3. <i>f</i> .	من مس	منڪيي	منگ <sup>ا</sup>	وندُمده في الم
	Suff. Plur. 1. c.	, or m	-27.2°	7 7	حداث
	2. m.	رچېزىچ	رمُعدده	رمصمية	رحمية من
	2. f.	حْتُ:مَيْن	مَّدُودَمِي	حمث الم	كعدّمد
	3. m.	′ouiur¤	, ००० २५०	رة مدية	كىمدّى،
	3. f.	صَون مِي	مُحدة	رمَدَ ا	ر مَدِمُدِي
			مِحَدِيَ		
ı	Plural.	-i,orm	4270	4	
١			1		
ı	Suff. Sing. 1. c.	~iorm	محكوب	محمية	J J
	2. m.	مَانِي عَلَى الْمَانِي الْمَانِي الْمَانِي الْمَانِي الْمَانِينِي الْمَانِينِينِ الْمَانِينِينِ الْمَانِينِينِ	y Polo	y	y y
l	2. f.	محتمني محتمي	ما حدد	المراجعة الم	The second secon
	3. m.	~വ്ഠൂയന്മു	~2550	سماميً	مواصيح ع
	3 f.	مت غُوت ا	منگ	منگ	وتنسكي
I	Suff. Plur. 1. c.	حن میں	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	<u> </u>	Y Y
		رمُعه باصق	رميمين	رمُعدي	وعدي
		حمية	<u> </u>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
		· OOLA ? OLD	00000	on. y	on y
		- or sor	ر مر م	حمتمي	Color of S
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Tab. M. Continued.

من م		رِيْمُ كَى بِيْمُ كَى بِيْمُ كَى بِيْمُ كَى مَا يُومُ كِي مَا يُومُ كِي مِن الْمِ كِي مِن الْمِ كِي مِن الْمِ كِي مِن الْمِ يَا يُومُ كِي مِن الْمِ يَا يُومُ كِي مِن الْمِ يَا يُومُ كِي مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلِي مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمُورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمُ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمِ عِلْمِ مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمُ عِلَى مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمِ عِلْمِ مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمِ مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمُ عِلْمِ مِن الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمُ الْمِورِ عِلْمُ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمُ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمُورِ عِلْمُ عِلْمِ الْمُورِ عِلْمِ الْمِورِ عِلْمِ الْمُورِ عِلْمِ
اَحَهُ حِنْ اَحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اَحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اَحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اَحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدَهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدُهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدُهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدُهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدُهُ اِحَهُدَهُ حَنْدُهُ اِحَهُدُهُ حَنْدُهُ الْحَادِةُ اِحَهُدُهُ حَنْدُهُ الْحَدْدُةُ اِحَمْدُهُ حَنْدُهُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ وَنَا الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَادُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدُولُولُونُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَادُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُالُونُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ الْحَدْدُةُ		

Tab. N. Declensions of Masculine Nouns. Sec. 156.

	III. IV. a. b. c.	
a. Declensions 1 to 4.	II. c. d.	
	a. b.	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
	hami	Sing.  abs.  constr.  mith suff.  constr.  abs.  constr.  mith suff.  constr.  mith suff.  constr.  constr.  mith suff.  constr.  constr.  mith suff.

\*) See also Sec. 164.

E	iii.	
	Ъ.	
ontinued. of Segolates etc.	a.	
Tab. N. Continued b. Declension of Segolates	C.	
	•	Sing. abs. constr. emph. with suff. constr. emph. with suff. subs. constr. emph. Plur. abs. constr. emph. rith suff Plur. abs. constr. emph. rith suff print suff. emph.

Tab. O. Declensions of Feminine Nouns. Sec. 162.

c.	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
III.	
સં	
J. Qq.	
a.	
	Sing. absol. constr. emph. with suff Plur. absol. constr. emph.

Tab. O. Continued.

VI. b. 1.	
Λ.	
ပ်	0
IV.	
a.	
	Sing. absol. constr. emph. nith suff Plur. absol. constr. emph.

Tab. O. Continued.

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f.	
VI.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
d.	9 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
· ° °	
	Sing. absol. constr. emph. rith suff.  Plur. absol. constr. emph. rwith suff.

Tab. O. Continued.

		12021	\$107 B \$176	51760
Plu.		City C	و المراه	
Plu.	·	م الم	Q.\$4 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Sing.				40
	Alu. Lis Sing. Lis Plu. Lis	Sing. Lip Plu. Plu. Sing. Lip Plu. Lip	Sing. Lip Ring. Lip Ring. Lip Ring. Lip Ring. Lips Alis Lips Lips Lips Lips Lips Lips Lips Li	Sing. Lie Sing. Lie Sing. Lie Plu. Lie

Personal inflexions of the Verb. Sec. 78. Tab. P. a.

	Preter.	Engular.	Imper.
3. m.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
3. f.	* * * *	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
2. m.	* : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	*	*
2. f.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * H	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1. c.	* + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	*	*
3. m.	4 * * * *	P l u r a l.  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
3. f.	* : (	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	,
2. m.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*
	* * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * 1
1. c.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * *	

Tab. P. b. Characteristics of the Conjugations. Sec. 80.

	Preter.	Futur.	Imperat.	Infinit.	Particip. act.	Particip. Pass.
Peal.	* ^ *	* \ * \ *	* \\	9 · * * *	* * * m.	* * * * m.
Ethpeel.	7 * * * *	* * * *	* * * *	9 + * *		* * 55.
Paël.	\ * • * *	· * * * * *	like Pret.	R * * * * *	9 * * * *	9 * * * * * * * * *
Ethpaal.	7 * *	7 * * * * *	7 * *	9 + 4 d		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Aphel.	* ; * *	<b>⊹</b> * • * *	Preterite.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Ethtaphal.	77 **	* * ZVJ	like the	9 · * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		* * * 2056
Shaphel.	. * . * . *	* ; * *	Imperatives	* * * 4 d	\$ * * *	* * * *
Eshtaph.	* * *	* * *	The other	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	93	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Tab. Q. General view

				T.	ab. (	). Gener	al view		
Γ		Verb	s þ'; ř.				Verbs 🖂;		
Г	Part. Pe.	Imp. Pa.	Fut. Pe.	Pret. Pe.		Pret. Aph.	Imp. Pe.		
	* * *	P 9 * * *	* * * ĵ	o * * *	1	* * * 1	* * *		
-	Part. P. Pa.	Imp. Pe.	Inf. Aph.	Pret. Ethpe.	1.	Part. Pass.	Imperat.		
		,				* * ^ 2 • 6	* * * 21		
	c * * \$0	c * *	Q 0 * * 20	·** 21		Λ			
3	Pl.f.Fut.Pe.	2Pl. f. Imp. Pe.	3 f. S. Pr. Pa.	3 f. S. Pr. Pe.	2. A.	Fut. Ethpa.	Pr. Ethpa.		
						* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * 21		
	** 3	~ <b>~</b> 0	y▲ ∀ ∠ o * *	2 . * *	a.		····		
	2S. f. Pr. Pa. 2Pl. f. Pr. Pe. 2m. S. Pr. Pe. 1. S. Pr. Pe. Verbs " and "								
						Part. act. Pc.	Pret. Pa.		
	<u>*</u> * * *		_	<u>*</u> = 2	ъ.				
3	Pl.m.Fut.Pe.	2S. f. Fut. Pa.	2. B.	↑Î0 * > *	* • *				
	,°°,**ĵ	- * * 2		Pr. Ethta	2 S. m. Fut.				
-						* : * 22	* * 22		
	In this t	able (from Uh	lemann), the v	vowels are giv	ven in	Part. Pass.	Infin.		
١	their proper	position; the	radicals are	represented b	by the				
4			al disappears, taken by 1,	•		*:**	C * 0 * 20		
			in other cases		he re-		Verbs ";		
	maining lett	ers are prefixe	es and termina	ations.		Part. act. Pe.	Pr. Ethta.		
·									
	3					Pr. Ethpa.	Pret. Pa.		
						* * * 21	* * *		

of Irregular Verbs.

مړث.				Verbs	لَقْ ; كَأَدُ		
Fut. Pe.	Pret. Pe.		Pret. Ethpe.	Fut. Pa.	Imp. Pe.	Pret. Pe.	
* * * 3	* * *	1.	* * * 2Î	* * * *	* • * *	7 A * * *	1.
Futur.	Pr. Ethpe.		Inf. Pa.	Fut. Pa.	(2. m. Fut.Pe.)	1. S. Fut. Pe.	
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····	**• **				р <del>х</del>	<b>Р</b> ±	
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Tab. R. General view of Verbal inflexions.

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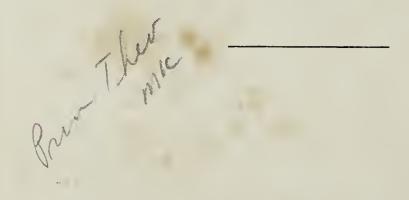
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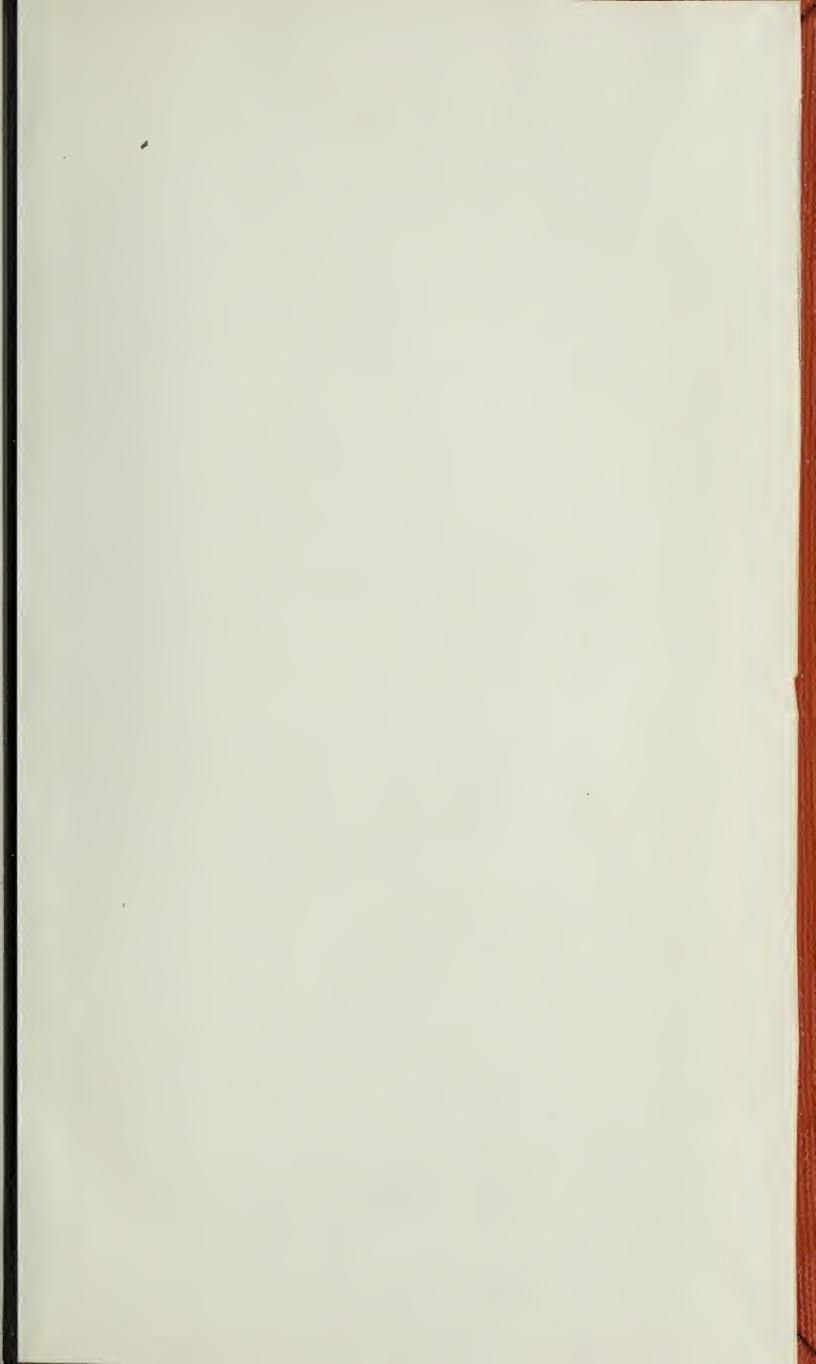
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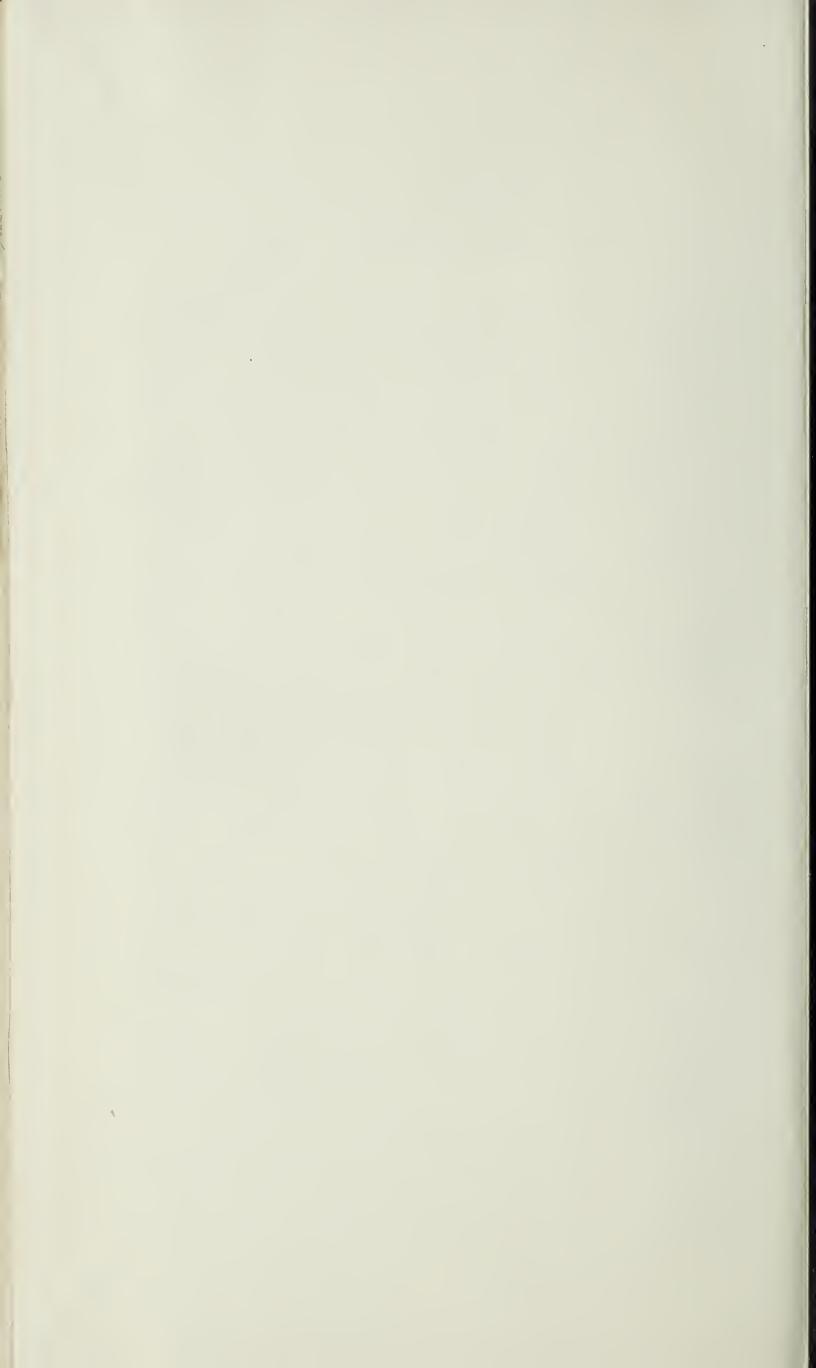
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## ERRATA.

P. IX. l. 6, for '15 th' read, 16 th: p. 11. l. 24 for مُحُورُدُ اللهُ عَلَى p. 13, l. 10. اِذْكَا r. اِذْكَا ; p. 13, 19, بَحْهُ r. بَكْهُ ; p. 13, 26, التا با ; р. 15, 25, புர்வை, r. புர்வை; р. 27, 3. Always, r. Also; р. 66, 17, مُكِمَّة, r. مُكِمَةً; p. 67, 8, الْمِكَمِيَّة, r. الْمِكَمُّمِة; p. 67, 15, r. مِنْ عَالَى p. 73, 8, after the word مُعَالِمُ add from مَا عَنْ عَالَى ; p. 74, 22, lm; 2, r. lm; 2; p. 76, 6, lm; r. lm; p. 77, 5, المرقبة r. المرقبة p. 79, 26, المرقبة , r. المرقبة , and for المحاة r. اَحُدان ; p. 80, 7, اَمْدَ r. اَمْدَ p. 83, 5, اَمْدُن , r. اَمْدُن ; p. 83, 8, Lifamija, r. Lifamija; p. 83, 13, 120 120, r. 120 120; p. 84, 28, 1, r. 1, p. 85, 1, after add, or الْمَاتُ, بِعَمَاتُ; p. 85, 14, omit as specimens; p. 93, 13, أَنْتُ أَنْ وَالْمَاتُ , r. p. 93, 15, before si insert, the fem. constr., p. 94, 20, رَازُ مَا رَازُ مِي بَا إِنْ مِي بَالِكُمْ بِي إِنْ مِي بِي بِي أَنْ مِي بِي إِنْ مِي بِي أَنْ مِي بِي أَنْ مِي بِي أَنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِي أَنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي مِنْ مِي  $\Delta \geq 2^{\frac{9}{2}}$ , r.  $\Delta \leq 2^{\frac{9}{2}}$ ; p. 107, 15, 1 Tim. 4, 10, r. Rom. 14, 8; p. 107, 28, معمد به المحمد به الم رِعْنَ , r. رِعْنَ ; p. 144, add, 'R. General view of Verbal inflexions'; p. 155, 2, حَاثَاتُ, r. حَاثَاتُ; p. 170, 10, حَمْدُتْ, r. حمصف









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